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New Haven Press Strike; Labor Conciliation Data; Inter-Chinese Troop Row?

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 17, 1941

New England: Strike Ties Up New Haven Papers

The two daily newspapers of New Haven, Conn., were tied up by a composing room strike, forcing omission of all morning editions. [Details: Page 9.]

The Federal Communications Commission, renewing the license of station WAAB in Boston, said a radio station has no right to advocate causes on its own initiative. [Details: Page 9.]

A northeast storm, accompanied by sleet and fog, delayed autos, several trains, and ships, and grounded airplanes. [Details: Page 11.]

Representative Albert J. Engel (R), of Michigan, charged waste and extravagance in construction of Camp Edwards and Fort Devens, Mass. [Details: Page 9.]

James T. Moriarty, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industries, sees the defense program as a boon for "the man over 40." [Details: Page 9.]

In Washington: Labor Conciliation Report

The Labor Department reported that during December the Conciliation Service disposed of 230 labor disputes involving 190,732 workers. The service is voluntary and seeks the settlement of disputes by bringing the parties together for conferences.

New steps to safeguard the population of American cities from air raids were announced while Secretary of War Stimson was telling a House Committee there would be "very great danger of aerial invasion but for the British Fleet." Undersecretary Robert P. Patterson said the War Department and Defense Commission were preparing informative pamphlets on methods of civil defense.

The Army expects to have 1,418,000 men in uniform by June, provided with all personal equipment and basic weapons, according to Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson. He added that the Army will be "fully equipped in 1942, with few exceptions, mainly aircraft."

President Roosevelt accepted the credentials of Dr. Carlos N. Brin, the new Ambassador from Panama, who gave assurance that Panama "is fortunately imbued with the fullest spirit of co-operation toward this great democracy, within the boundaries of its dignity and mutual respect."

Far East: Japanese Report Clash Among Chinese

Japanese army spokesman said regular Chinese troops were moving against the Chinese Communist Fourth Route Army, which had "refused to obey Chungking orders to withdraw from south of the Yangtze to north of the Yellow River." The spokesman denied Chinese press reports that forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were moving to surround the Japanese in Shanghai, Hangchow, and other important cities.

Undeclared war between French Indo-China and Thailand (Siam) flared to larger proportions.

The small French Asiatic Fleet was reported to have sunk two Siamese warships and severely damaged a third in the Gulf of Siam.

Siamese radio reported large-scale offensives in five sectors along the 1,000-mile frontier between the two countries.

French admitted their forces had been driven back by the invading Siamese, fighting a rearguard action as they withdrew to their so-called "Little Maginot" line defending the important rail center of Sisophon.

Vichy instructed Gov. Jean Decoux to order the Belgian, Dutch, and Norwegian Consulates in Saigon to close. The United States Consul was expected to look after Belgian interests and the Swedish Consul the others.

In Libya: Italians Defend Tobruk to 'Last Man'

Italians at Tobruk were reported to have been instructed to hold out to the limit. Elaborate tank traps were stated to have been constructed to keep off the British attack. [Details: Page 5.]

Planes found by the British at the abandoned Italian airport outside Tobruk numbered 87, all of them put out of commission.

Air and Sea: Illustrious Bombed Again

Aircraft carrier Illustrious, bombed by the German Air Force Jan. 10 in the central Mediterranean, was reported by the German High Command to have been bombed again yesterday and damaged so severely as to have been put out of commission. The Illustrious was stated to have reached a Mediterranean port after the first bombing. [Details: Page 4.]

British base at Malta was reported to have been subjected to heavy raiding by Germans, although the British claimed to have brought down several of the attacking planes.

Bristol, attacked by Nazis overnight, broke out into 100 fires, most of which were quickly put out. British airmen retaliated with heavy attacks on the ports of North France.

Italian claims now include two cruisers sunk in the engagement with a British convoy in the Mediterranean Jan. 10, instead of only the Southampton as first reported.

Ships torpedoed included the 10,578-ton Zealandic and the Almeda Star of 14,935 tons, both off the coast of Ireland.

In Europe: Vichy to Pay Nazi Bills

Vichy, France (AP)—The French Finance Ministry delegate in Paris announced that, on order of the German High Command, German requisitions made since June 25 are being paid now by the French Administration. The requisitions call for supplies of all kinds, including privately-owned automobiles, ships and airplanes.

Ankara, Turkey (AP)—President Inonu and Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu received British Ambassador Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen and officers of the British Middle East Command who are in Ankara for conversations with the Turkish Command.

National: Ford Refuses Bargaining Election

Detroit (AP)—I. A. Capizzi, attorney for the Ford Motor Company, informed Frank H. Bowen, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, that the company will not consent to a collective bargaining election among the 3,800 employees of Ford's Lincoln plant.

Tuskegee, Ala. (AP)—Suspension of striking students began at Tuskegee Institute while a fresh detail of State Police sped to the big Negro college after its President accused the strikers of "intimidating" non-strikers. A 7 o'clock deadline passed this morning with many students still absent from classes and F. D. Patterson, President, announced that the College Executive Committee was meeting at once to proceed with suspensions.

Americas: Legality of Mexican Strike Upheld

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—President Avila Camacho's new Federal Labor Board, in its first major decision, today upheld the legality of the five-day-old strike of the Capital's 3,400 street car workers.

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'Good Neighbor'

Mrs. Frederick Beggs
Chairman of the International Relations Department of General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Club Women Urged to Back Spanish Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 — Club women in the United States are being urged by Mrs. Frederick Beggs, Chairman of the International Relations Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to supplement their studies of Latin America with campaigns for compulsory teaching of Spanish in the public schools and a "thousand-fold" increase in scholarships and economic planning for the entire Western Hemisphere.

The three-point program was described to the annual midwinter board meeting of the General Federation by Mrs. Beggs at a session held in the Pan American Union here. It grew out of a tour of South America by 23 club leaders last summer.

"We decided," Mrs. Beggs told the women, "that there can never be Continental solidarity until Spanish as well as English is understood by all peoples. Secondly, we believe there must be a great increase in scholarships—thousands of them — two-way scholarships bringing young people of the republics to study in other countries. Thirdly, we must develop economic planning for the entire Continent, moving food surpluses from one country to those where they are needed. Thus by feeding those now undernourished, we shall destroy the discontent on which Naziism and Communism flourish."

More than 2,200 women's clubs, members of the General Federation, have registered thus far for the course of Latin American study organized 18 months ago jointly by the Pan American Union and the Federation, Dr. William Manger, Counselor of the Pan American Union, reported. Known as the "Good Neighbor Tour," the program takes the form of an imaginary visit to various American republics. In each country "visited" a subject peculiar to that republic is discussed from the standpoint of the Continent as a whole.

Strong Links Between U.S., Britain Urged

Australian envoy asserts two nations should work together like blades of scissors.

Comparing the United States and the British Empire to the two blades of a pair of scissors—"they must work together to do the job," —Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, pleaded for close co-operation between the two countries both now and after the war, in an address today before members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Speaking on "Australia's Place in the World," Mr. Casey was introduced by Irving T. Sorge, Chairman of the Chamber's Committee on Foreign Trade, under whose auspices the luncheon-meeting was held, in the lounge of the Chamber building.

Co-operation is not only reasonable and compelling now, he said, but will be necessary after the war. "The post-war world, when we have won this war, will need to be conducted on the basis of a Pax-Americana-Britannica, if I might coin a clumsy but perhaps potentially useful phrase," he said.

War Struggle

Referring to the war, Mr. Casey said it is an "all-in struggle between two diametrically opposed ways of life . . . Democracy versus Fascism—the individual human being versus the State."

There is no limit to the grim ambitions of Nazi Germany, declared Mr. Casey. "A foul tyranny has arisen which is determined to make Nazi Germany once and for all master of the world—and this well-prepared scheme knows no limits of land or ocean,—and they will attempt to carry it through with fire and sword from without, and with bribery and corruption from within.

"As for the vaunted 'new order' that Hitler proposes, the only places that I know where such 'order' exists are in a cemetery or in a prison," he said.

"The fate of mankind for long years ahead will be virtually decided in 1941," forecast Mr. Casey. "Time is the great factor—and time marches on."

Looking ahead, Mr. Casey outlined some of the post-war problems that will need co-operation between the United States and Great Britain. They include: Markets, finance, exchanges, tariffs, raw materials, the future of gold, the revival of multilateral trade, the absorption of export surpluses, and the switching of millions of the civil populations from war industries to peace industries.

Unity of Nations

Appealing for unity of nations, he deplored "tendencies of modern civilization toward magnifying and perpetuating old grievances, suspicions, and ancient wrongs between nations whose present-day interests are parallel." Forces tending to divide nations are sometimes allowed to be stronger than the forces that should be drawing them together, Mr. Casey said.

"We have got to watch out that the future welfare of the world is not torpedoed by the memories of

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Comfort Despite Air Raids

© Fox; Wide World

War Scenes in London

Upper: Children returning from a communal feeding center with hot meals for the family. These cost sixpence a head. Lower: Women and children making themselves comfortable in an air-raid shelter. They are waiting calmly for the "all clear" signal. Passed by the British censor.

Overcrowding Danger Eases In London Air-Raid Shelters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 17—Announcement has just been made by the London Passenger Transport Board that the population sleeping nightly in underground railway stations here has decreased from 177,500 to 91,000. This indicates that the public itself is helping to provide the answer to the basic problem underlying all major difficulties connected with air-raid shelters—the problem of overcrowding.

The first and foremost recommendation of the recent report of the Committee under Lord Horder that investigated conditions in air-raid shelters, with special reference to the public health, was that a policy of dispersal, not concentration, should be pursued to the utmost. It urged that a maximum number of people of all ages and both sexes should leave London or should seek refuge either in little "Anderson" shelters which the Government is prepared to provide, in private premises, or in communal shelters where the number and behavior of occupants could be controlled easily.

The Horder Committee urged that a publicity campaign to this end should be conducted through all the available media and the success which has attended that persuasive effort has facilitated an improvement of conditions for the population that still prefers to dwell underground.

Statistics on which Lord Horder defined the requirements for a creditable standard of living in the midst of unprecedented social conditions originally were confined to London. But they were studied earnestly in the provinces with the result that local authorities in many cases knew how to deal with shelter emergencies in theory before they were compelled to deal with them in practice.

Ever-Widening Effect

The Horder Committee was appointed on Sept. 14 for the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Home Security. It presented the first batch of recommendations for a Government white paper in November and a second batch in December. Since then, its suggestions have been put into ever-widening effect.

The whole question has been discussed thoroughly by national and local authorities and new surveys have been undertaken to improve general shelter conditions and secure maximum accommodation in addition to that which already is in use.

The present situation, therefore, reflects the value of the Horder recommendations, one of which was that in view of the magnitude of the problem in certain areas resources of adjacent boroughs should be pooled in order to make available as much shelter space as possible of the type that gives the people the greatest sense of security—basements and railway arches for example. It also was urged that shelters of factories and other commercial buildings not used at night should be requisitioned by local authorities for the public to sleep in and that underground railway stations should be put to greater use. Both of these recommendations have been acted upon with progressively beneficial results.

The persons calculated to throw the greatest strain on officials responsible for the conduct of public shelters, especially in the event of what air-raid wardens term "an incident," are those listed as bedridden, aged, infirm, or unhealthy. As many as possible in these cate-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

U. S. and Mexico Seek Closer Ties

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The United States and Mexico, it was learned today, will open formal negotiations immediately after President Roosevelt's inauguration next week, with the objectives a stronger bond of "good neighbor" friendship and close collaboration in inter-American defense plans.

By reaching a satisfactory settlement on "every problem between the two Nations," it was said, Mexican and American officials plan to lay the foundation for a far-reaching program of military and economic co-operation of vital importance to the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Preliminary talks here and in Mexico City over a period of several months, it was said, have laid the groundwork for the diplomatic discussions which are expected to produce mutually advantageous agreements on the oil and agrarian expropriation claims questions and other long-pending problems.

Negotiations Arranged

The forthcoming negotiations, it was learned, will be between Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera, the Mexican Ambassador, and Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State.

While the financial aspects of any settlements are important—and may total millions of dollars—officials here emphasize the greater importance of a friendly understanding enabling Mexico and the United States to work together closely on inter-American defense plans in co-operation with the other American Republics.

New Naval Bases Planned

One proposal advanced envisions construction by Mexico of new or enlarged naval bases in Magdalena Bay (Lower California) and at Acapulco, on the west coast, for the protection of the Panama Canal,

Erna Plachte

Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera
Mexican Ambassador to the United States.

and possibly one or two others at strategic points on the Gulf of Mexico.

Defense Proposals

Other defense proposals may include:

Increase and modernization of the Mexican Army, Navy and Air Force, with assistance from United States military missions similar to those already assigned to some South and Central American Republics.

Extension and improvement of Mexican airfields so they may be utilized in an emergency by United States service planes.

Lease to the United States of the railway across Tehuantepec Isthmus in Southern Mexico as a parallel overland route to the Panama Canal.

By Betty Kirk
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Speculative reports on possible United States-Mexican defense co-operation have provided the ripest plum which Nazi propagandists in Mexico have encountered in months. Exploiting and distorting these reports, Nazis are attempting to make the Mexican public believe that its Government virtually has sold out the country to the United States in exchange for Washington's recognition of President Avila Camacho.

German propagandists are circulating a typewritten document purporting to be a treaty signed Nov. 14 by retiring President Cardenas, incoming President Avila Camacho and three United States Army officers. To make the document authentic they give the place of signing as Cuernavaca, Morelos.

That the document is an outright fraud is proven by the names of the United States Army officers signed to it. These are "General House, General Clayde, and Colonel Bond." Yet the United States Army Directory for 1940 lists no such officers with accompanying titles, in active service.

The Mexican public, however, has no means for knowing that the names are fictitious and is crediting authenticity to the "treaty" which appears, on the surface, to be legitimate. Copies of the "treaty" are being sent in batches to German propaganda centers throughout Mexico and distributed to Mexicans with the assurance that their government has betrayed them.

Latent Fears Aroused

The "treaty" is cleverly prepared to arouse in Mexicans all latent fears of United States domination and conquest of their territory and

Continued on Page 17, Column 3

Stimson Assails Move to Shackle U.S. on Defense

War Secretary declares amendments to lend-lease bill would tie Nation's hands—Bickering marks House hearing—Kennedy confers with isolation leader as Willkie again backs President.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—In the midst of committee wrangling, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, told hostile questioners today that he opposed amendments to the lend-lease bill that would "shackle" the United States and tie the Nation's hands behind its back.

In a scene that frequently descended to petty bickering and finally roused Mr. Stimson to explain that he had business elsewhere, the morning's testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee amplified the War Secretary's views on the lend-lease measure. The party lineup in the Committee was conspicuous. Democrats sat silent, or urged that questions be speeded up. But Republicans George H. Tinkham of Massachusetts and Mrs. Edith N. Rogers of the same State, grilled the witness, and frequently caused irate scenes.

At one point the Secretary said: "I believe the bill should stand as it is. I believe the Nation should not tie its hands behind its back, or even its fingers in advance. All these limitations which you suggest are shackles to bind our power."

Kennedy and Willkie

As Mr. Stimson finished his testimony and Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, prepared to take his place on the uncomfortable witness stand, Wendell L. Willkie and Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy broadened the controversy into a Nation-wide, non-partisan debate.

Mr Kennedy, who supported President Roosevelt in the election, visited the President yesterday and then called on Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, isolationist leader, whom Mr. Roosevelt denounced on Tuesday. Circumstances indicate he will urge a keep-out-of-war position and even possibly oppose the main lines of the lend-lease bill in his scheduled radio speech tomorrow night.

On the other hand, Mr. Willkie, who was Mr. Roosevelt's antagonist in the election, last night in an unexpected interpolation in a radio program called on "all Americans" to give the President needed power so "that we can debate with him again in another free election."

Beginning today's bout with Mr. Tinkham, Mr. Stimson poohpoohed a newspaper report that the pending bill had been so drawn as to permit the United States to "buy" the British Navy in the case of a British defeat. Mr. Stimson said the idea was as "fantastic" and preposterous as the idea that President Roosevelt might "give away the Navy."

"Would you favor putting all the resources of the United States, short of man power, behind any country that happened to be attacked?" Mr. Tinkham asked.

Calls Question Unfair

Mr. Stimson called the question "unfair" as phrased "I think the powers granted in this bill are about as clearly and simply defined as they can possibly be," he countered.

Mr. Stimson said his observation of various Presidents had convinced him that responsibility of office, and particularly on foreign affairs, exercised a sobering influence. Speaking of President Roosevelt he said:

"I have had him under close observation for six months and I feel he could be entrusted with these powers As you know, Mr. Tinkham," said the former Republican Secretary of State under Mr. Hoover, "I belong to your own party."

Mr. Tinkham's aggressive whiskers bristled.

"You did," he retorted.

"I do still—I don't know that you have ruled me out of it."

"I've had him under observation for nearly eight years," began Mr. Tinkham sharply, but he was cut off by Chairman Sol Bloom (D), of New York.

A minute later, discussion turned to the sinking of the United States warship Panay by Japan in Chinese waters for which Japan offered apologies and indemnity. Mr. Stimson said that he was not "satisfied" with the outcome of the incident, although the Government had "leaned over backward" to settle the matter.

Rights of U. S Warships

"Would you favor a provision permitting the United States to send warships into belligerent waters?" asked Mr. Tinkham.

"I certainly do."

"Would that not be the surest way to precipitate us into war?"

"I think a prohibition of such a power might lead us into war, or at least, tie our right hand behind our back."

"Would you not accept such a limitation to keep us out of war?"

"I believe it might be the surest

Continued on Page 17, Column 5

Will Keep Navy To Guard U. S., President Says

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Seriously answering a question which he considered fantastic in its assumption, President Roosevelt told his press conference today that it was unthinkable that he would give away the United States Navy under any circumstances for any purpose. It is contended that such power is, theoretically at least, delegated to the President under the lend-lease bill.

Mr. Roosevelt declared that the broad authority vested in the Chief Executive under this legislation was designed exclusively to protect America in a world situation totally unforeseeable and shifting every 24 hours.

He made it clear that he was not disposed to revise any of these sections, although he declined to define his attitude toward the proposal now before the House Foreign Affairs Committee that a two-year time limit be placed upon the grant of powers.

To a question about the status of the national health bill which Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, is rewriting and preparing to introduce, President Roosevelt said he knew of no plans on the part of the Administration to press for its enactment by the new Congress

The Administration, while sympathetic to its plan to give substantial Federal grants to states to underwrite their medical aid programs, finally did not support the legislation last year because of its high cost and the measure was not passed.

Emergency Powers

The President remarked that he often was accused by the War Department officers of being too sympathetic to the Navy and he said that one who is as fond of the Navy as he is would not want to get rid of it.

He characterized such conjectures as this and others which have been advanced by critics of the bill during the first few days of the public hearings as speculation of the "cow jumped over the moon" variety.

Mr. Roosevelt put the suggestion that the President might purchase the British Navy in the same category. He explained that the authority to purchase arms from friendly foreign powers was provided in the measure in order to meet any unpredictable emergency. It was a precautionary measure; something might happen and it would be vital to the United States to be able to augment quickly its own defense establishment with outside supplies.

The President observed that there were a lot of things which the bill doesn't prevent him from doing, including buying the German Navy, the Vatican Navy, or standing on his head. He said that despite the fact the bill doesn't prohibit the President from standing on his head, he has no intention of doing so.

For himself, Mr. Roosevelt had no announcements to make but in response to a question he touched passingly on a number of matters of immediate interest.

Kennedy Radiocast

He suggested that it would be safer to wait to see what Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy actually said in his radiocast Saturday night on the lend-lease bill and not accept the newspaper prognostications that he would oppose it. Mr. Roosevelt never minds seeing the newspapers wrong, and they may not be in this instance. As usual he turned aside all suppositional questions by saying he wasn't a columnist.

One correspondent asked the President if there was any truth in the report that the Navy Department is broadly opposed to his aid-to-Britain policy. He replied that this must be an Italan newspaper story.

Another correspondent asked about the report that the United States was going to shift its fleet away from Hawaii. He said this must be a Japanese newspaper story.

Japanese press assails Hull views on Axis: Page 17.

Stimson contrasts arms lag with Allied supplies in 1917: Page 17.

Labor Board Rules Against Eaton Election

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board announced today dismissal of the Congress of Industrial Organization-United Auto Workers union petition for an employee election at the Saginaw, Mich., plant of the Eaton Manufacturing Company.

The Saginaw plant and other units of the Eaton Company were involved in a strike earlier in the week growing out of a dispute between rival American Federation of Labor and C. I. O., auto unions.

The Board said the dismissal was based on a finding that no question of employee representation existed at the plant, in which the rival A. F. of L.-United Auto Workers Union claims to hold a closed shop contract with the management.

Strikers Must Join

DETROIT, Jan. 17 (AP)—Irvan Cary, International President of the A. F. of L.-United Automobile Workers, announced here last night that returning strikers of the rival C. I. O.-U. A. W. Union would be required to join the A. F. of L. Union after working 200 hours in the Eaton Manufacturing Company plant at Saginaw, Mich.

The Saginaw plant, scene of strike disorders last Monday, has an agreement with the A. F. of L. which the C. I. O. union challenged last November by strike action. Monday's strike was called by the C. I. O. union which charged that the strikers involved in the November dispute had not been rehired according to an greement between the union and the company.

The A. F. of L.-U. A. W. president said returning C. I. O. members would be rehired as "new employees" at full wage rates "as soon as the jobs open up." He said they would be given "every consideration" although they would lose their seniority.

Other Eaton plants, which were closed by "sympathy" strikes at Detroit, Battle Creek, Marshall, Mich., and Cleveland, have contracts with the C. I. O. union. The company is working on sub-contracts for airplane motor parts.

Ryan Aircraft Strike Is Called But U. S. Efforts May Stop It

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 17 (AP)—A strike of Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers at the Ryan Aeronautical Company will go into effect next Tuesday unless Federal conciliation efforts are successful before then, union representatives said today.

The strike call was isued last night by Richard T. Frankensteen, chief C. I. O. negotiator, after a meeting with company officials had left the issue of wages still unsettled.

Mr. Frankensteen said a new company offer, which Ryan spokesmen declared contained final concessions, was not acceptable to the union. Terms of the latest offer were not disclosed, but were understood to represent an increase over the company's previous offer of a minimum scale ranging from 50 to 58 cents an hour.

Although the union originally asked an increase in the minimum hourly wage from 50 to 75 cents, its leaders indicated they might settle for the scale obtained at the Vultee Aircraft plant at Downey, Calif., after a recent strike. The scale ranges from 55 cents for beginners to a top minimum of 62½ cents.

The Ryan strike deadline had been set for tonight, Mr. Frankensteen said, but was postponed at the request of Federal officials and to permit "Washington activity" looking toward a settlement.

Explaining his reference to "Washington activity" Mr. Frankensteen said "more money in the hopper" might meet the company's contention that fixed price Government contracts would not permit wage scales asked by the union.

He pointed out that the contracts contain an escalator clause, providing for an upward price adjustment in the event of increases in the cost of materials, in the cost of living, and in the national wage scale.

Although Mr. Frankensteen declined to amplify his reference, and company spokesman would not comment, one source intimated that by invoking this clause, the company might obtain price increases to effect a boost in wages.

Mr. Frankensteen sent a telegram to President Roosevelt protesting what he called an implied threat that Ryan workers might be drafted if they went on strike.

California Apricot Growers Apply to Join C. I. O. Union

HOLLISTER, Calif., Jan. 17 (AP)—An organization of Santa Clara County apricot growers sought affiliation with the Congress of Industrial Organizations today so they could get some "teeth" in their efforts to bargain for better prices.

The move, involving employers of agricultural labor, was started by the Santa Clara County Apricot Growers Union, an organization formed two years ago for marketing, but heretofore never associated with any labor movement.

"The organized grower is seeking aid from organized labor," explained S. P. Cristina, promoter of the plan, "because here he sees affiliated power that has been abetted by the Federal Government and been condoned by state and federal supreme courts.

"Apricot growers have made several efforts to organize, but these efforts have failed because there were no teeth in the so-called organization."

The California Apricot Growers Union, of which the Santa Clara County Union is a unit, obtained $600,000 cash for 1,800 tons of dried apricots in 1938.

Ed Grant, President of the State group, said he was following a "strictly hands off" policy toward the proposal of C. I. O. affiliation.

Mr. Cristina, whose plan was tentatively accepted by the Santa Clara County Union, was named on a committee to confer with Louis Goldblatt, a west coast C. I. O. organizer, about a charter.

"The growers have tried everything else," said Mr. Cristina, referring to dwindling prices and world markets. "Many of us believe the only solution is to unite with the working man."

Inclusion Is Urged Of Civil Aviation In Defense Plans

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17 (AP)—C. Grant Mason, Jr., member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, urged Jan. 15 that civil aviation in the United States be given "the fullest opportunity to stand side-by-side with our military forces as partners in national and hemisphere defense."

In an address for delivery before the Franklin Institute, he pointed to the use by Germany and Italy of commercial aircraft for conveying troops and supplies and said:

"If these are useful indications, at all, then we certainly should have an adequate number of transport planes to meet any possible requirements of defense anywhere in the Western Hemisphere.

"The countries actively engaged in the present European war have discovered that it is vital to their welfare to maintain and even to expand their airline operations. If our civil aviation has been a backlog and a reservoir all these years, the national defense should consume whatever parts of it may be needed under the stress of national emergency."

Martin Discounts The Reuther Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Taking issue with the Reuther plan to manufacture standardized military equipment in automobile plants, Glenn L. Martin, Baltimore plane manufacturer said Jan. 15 that plane production could be accelerated only by relying on experienced manufacturers.

"By any other plan you will not get any airplanes," Mr. Martin told the National Press Club.

The manufacturer dismissed as impracticable the plan advanced by Walter P. Reuther, a Congress of Industrial Organizations official, to manufacture 500 planes a day by assembly line methods.

Meanwhile C. I. O. President Philip Murray made public a statement by Mr. Reuther replying to some of the criticism of his plan.

British Tag Plane From U. S. 'Right'

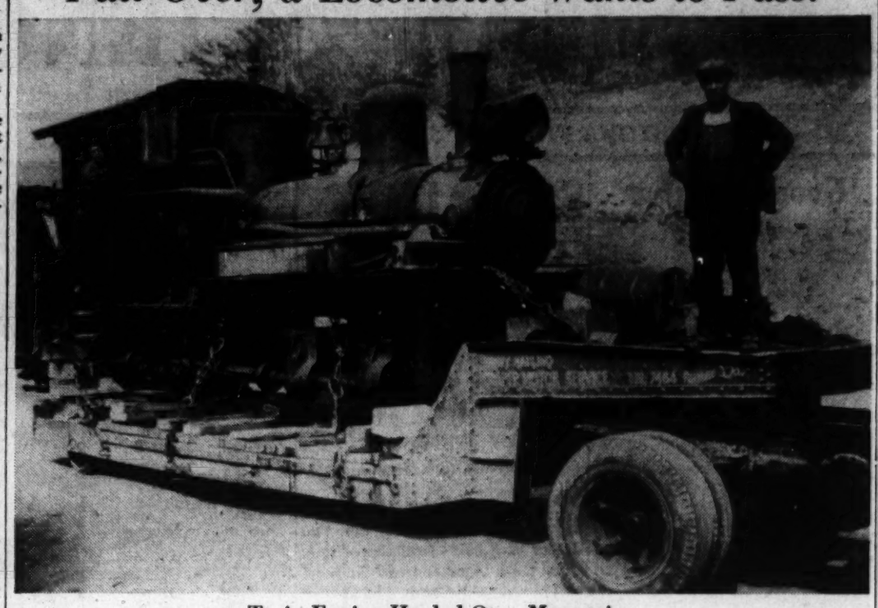
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 17 (AP)—Sir Hugh Dowding, former Director of the British Air Fighter Command, said Jan. 15 the new Martin B-26 medium bomber was "just right" for European combat duty.

Sir Hugh, visiting the United States on a special Government mission, inspected the Glenn L. Martin airplane with Mr. Martin and other company officials.

The B-26 is a heavily armed bomber with a reported speed of around 350 miles an hour. The Army has placed contracts totaling more than $100,000,000 for the bomber.

Sir Hugh said between 500 and 1,000 pilots are now engaged in the air defense of Britain, with "thousands of others" in reserve.

'Pull Over, a Locomotive Wants to Pass!'



Train Engine Hauled Over Mountain

To paraphrase the old man-bites-dog maxim, it's an every-day occurrence when a locomotive hauls a truck, but when a truck hauls a locomotive it's News, news with a capital N. Especially when the locomotive is drawn over a mountain more than half a mile high. The picture shows a 35-ton locomotive being transported by the Draper Motor Service of Roanoke, Va., from Roanoke to Welch, W. Va., across Brushy Mountain, which has an elevation of 2,826 feet.

Willkie and Thomas Clash on British Aid Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Wendell L. Willkie, Republican 1940 standard-bearer, gave Norman Thomas, Socialist Party candidate in the Presidential campaign, his wish last night for a public debate on outstanding issues before the American public. The subject of the exchange was President Roosevelt's lend-lease British aid bill now focusing Washington attention.

Mr. Willkie's part in the debate was an unscheduled feature of America's Town Hall of the Air meeting and a surprise to the audience that had crowded Town Hall for this weekly radio forum, which is radiocast nationally. On the program Dr. Frank Kingdon, New York head of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, was Mr. Thomas's opponent, but at the conclusion of the debate, Mr. Willkie rose readily from the audience to reply to Mr. Thomas upon invitation of George V. Denny, Jr., moderator.

Mr. Thomas had characterized the pending bill as a "mad grant of dictatorial power" and without justification, since neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Willkie, "when vying for a popular mandate, ever hinted at such power as the President now asks with Mr. Willkie's endorsement."

Reiterates Policy

In vigorous reiteration of his commitment to the Administration's lend-lease program in the concept that the free way of life in America cannot survive a British collapse, Mr. Willkie opened his impromptu remarks with the reminder that the American electorate "also had the privilege of voting for Mr. Thomas" in the recent election.

"Mr. Thomas went all over this broad country of ours preaching the same doctrine of narrow isolationism that he preaches here tonight," he said. "If I recall the results of the mandate, Mr. Roosevelt got 27,000,000 votes, I got some 23,000,000, and I never have seen a public record of how many Mr. Thomas got."

If America could "survive economically" a British collapse, Mr. Willkie insisted that he would "not take a single risk in involving this country in any foreign entanglements," but his belief was that, "if Britain collapses, within a few years the free way of life will pass from America."

"We shall not preserve the great standard of living in America by withdrawing within ourselves," he said. "It is only in expanding trade, in the opening of the world's markets in the peace that will come after the crushing of dictatorship that America can go on to its true development.

"I, who opposed Franklin Roosevelt, call upon all Americans to give him such extraordinary powers as may be needed in this most severe crisis, I believe, in the history of America, so that he may save America, so that we can debate with him in another election."

Mr. Thomas again took the floor to stress his point that neither major party candidate has hinted that after election the people would be asked to approve a grant of power whose effect, he held, would be "to establish a dictatorship in the United States and authorize the dictator to wage undeclared war on whatever enemy he selects."

"That such a bill should be seriously considered," he said, "is proof of my contention that we can acquire our own brand of Hitlerism in America without Hitler and destroy democracy in the name of saving it."

One Thing to Do

Earlier in the evening, Mr. Thomas said he could neither see nor imagine any possibility of danger to justify such a bill.

"If the life of our nation and the defense of our homes is so completely bound up with all possible aid to England as the supporters of this bill allege, there is only one honorable and straightforward thing to do, and that is to declare war and then fight that war as strategy demands, with many men or few.

"I conceive that one possible reason why the President demanded this bill instead of a plain declaration of war is that he thinks of the country as not yet ready to support a declaration of war. . . . If America sidles into total war by this method, millions of people will think themselves fooled. Other millions who have lived in a fool's paradise of fighting wars without men will be rudely awakened."

In refutation of the view that Nazi invasion threatens the United States, Mr. Thomas held that "no man or superman could unite sullen slavery in a half-starved Europe successfully to support such a venture against us unless in our own hysteria we had lost our own enterprise and our own faith in our own democracy."

Dr. Kingdon described the measure now focusing debate in Washington as an instrumentality for national emergency characteristic of America and the demo-

Canadian Indians Do Part in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—While the Department of National War Services, which is responsible for calling men up for compulsory service is seeking a legal ruling as to whether Canadian Indians can be compelled to serve in the army, many tribes have taken the matter into their own hands and are doing all and more than is expected of them.

For example the Mohawk Indians at the Caughnawaga Reserve, near Montreal are following the war trail today in the modern way and are seeking contributions for other Canadian tribes, so that Indians may buy and send a bomber to Great Britain.

At a Council Meeting in the Town Hall at Caughnawaga, near Montreal, the Mohawks voted to send two representatives to Ottawa, to ask the Department of Indian Affairs to forward the appeal for individual contributions to other Indian tribes from Nova Scotia to British Columbia.

When one considers the Indians' relatively small income, a mere pittance so to speak, the magnitude of this undertaking is apparent. But these Mohawks are not at all daunted and are even asking the Indian Department to release some of the Indian Band funds to help buy the bomber, and to turn over some of the money received from the rental of their land.

Chief Joseph Delisle, Jr. or the Mayor of Caughnawaga, as he is also called, is determined that the necessary money shall be forthcoming as soon as possible. After the manner of chiefs of the olden days, Chief Delisle harangued his Indians at length, the gist of his remarks translated from Mohawk being:

"We have men fighting at the front now. We have men working in vital iron and munition industries. But that is not enough. Those of us at home must do all we can to help our King and Queen and to bring about the downfall of the tyrant. We'll not only show the Empire that we can do our bit, but we'll show Hitler too."

And that is the spirit manifest in every Indian tribe to do all that he can and then a little bit more. Although concrete information cannot be released as to where Indians are and what they are doing "over there," in comparison with their white neighbors they can hold their own both as to man power contributed, sums of money, and the will to carry on. Yet, Canadian Indians are not citizens for the most part. Only those who voluntarily choose to take out their citizenship papers are so classified. But all Canadian Indians are today required to register, which is really a measure of convenience for the Indians themselves, as many Reserve Indians move about the country seeking employment and they find being without a registration card a hindrance when applying for work.

School Requests in N. Y. Tend To Expand Education Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Sixty-one speakers representing 90 teacher, parent, civic and labor organizations gave the $152,008,302 budget proposed by the Board of Education for 1941-'42 a thorough going-over in an open hearing at Board headquarters here last night, with teacher groups expressing sharp disapproval of the proposed deleting of 1,100 teaching positions.

Speaking in the four-minute periods allotted to each interested group, most of the representatives asked the Board of Education to maintain or increase the budget, with only two groups calling for reductions.

Among the requests were those for more teachers, for fewer class consolidations, for better sanitary equipment in the schools, for more textbooks, for more attendance officers, and for increased appropriations for libraries.

Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, legislative representative of the Teachers' Guild, opposed the inclusion in the budget of the $43,419,451 item representing debt service, teacher retirement funds and other services, contending that it gave a false picture of actual school expenditures.

The Teachers' Union, through Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative, urged the Board to stop its "economy drive" and to reduce class sizes to 35. She further demanded the retention of 1,100 teachers' positions scheduled to be dropped.

Officials estimated that if all the requests made at the meeting were granted, the proposed budget would be increased by several million dollars. The Teachers' Alliance proposed additional funds totaling $1,307,670.

Opposition to the size of the budget was presented chiefly by the Citizens' Budget Commission. Miss Edith Baikie, pleading for a smaller budget, added a word of praise for economies already proposed by the Board, expressing the Commission's gratification that, in line with the decline in registration, "long over-due savings have at least been effected by dropping vacant positions in the elementary schools."

Crown Prince Named To High Army Post

By the Associated Press

Rome, Jan. 17

The promotion of Crown Prince Umberto to the rank of General of the Army was disclosed yesterday in an exchange of telegrams between Premier Mussolini and King Victor Emmanuel.

The Prince served as Commander of forces in the West which fought against France and prior to that was an Inspector General of Infantry.

The 'Little Woman's' Note Gets Hubby in Army

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—When the "little woman" says "O. K." that's enough for the Army.

Wendell Grove read that the 3rd Infantry Band at Fort Snelling needed a baritone horn. That was his special line, so he applied but a recruiting officer told him: "Nothing doing, you're married." Mr. Grove insisted it was all right with his wife but the officer was unimpressed.

Later Mr. Grove appeared before a draft board with this note from his wife: "I hereby certify that I have no objection to my husband, Wendell Grove, entering the Army for a year."

Spies Using 'Fake' Orders Had Big Role in French Rout

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—French military men declare that German agents, sometimes working behind the French lines in French uniforms during actual fighting played a tremendous role in the military campaign which resulted in the occupation of two thirds of France, according to Roy Porter, Associated Press correspondent, who has just returned from six months' service under German military rule.

Many French officers say they are sure there was a gigantic spy ring operating inside the French Army, Mr. Porter declared.

One French officer known to Mr Porter was commanding a tank unit near Sedan. He was maneuvering his equipment from position to position in early June in a determined effort to halt the advance of the German Panzer divisions.

In the midst of the battle, Mr. Porter related, a French Army motorcycle with sidecar raced up to him. A man in a French captain's uniform excitedly told him he had new orders from field headquarters and handed him what appeared to be an official command to withdraw. Mr. Porter said that he saw the order which was signed and stamped, and it looked exactly as an Army order should.

Officer Reprimanded

Yet, when the withdrawal had been effected—leaving a wide gap between the French supporting units through which the Germans poured unhindered—French field headquarters reprimanded the tank commander severely for abandoning his position without direct orders. The young officer produced the paper and the brigade commander pronounced it false.

A similar instance occurred in the German fight to cross the Meuse River, Mr. Porter said. Two field artillery batteries received an order by telephone to withdraw to a specified position on the south side of the Meuse, where, they were told, additional guns were being placed to strengthen the defenses.

When the batteries arrived, they found the position had been shifted days before and German units already were encircling them. They were forced to abandon their guns and ammunition to escape being taken prisoners.

As the Germans moved through Northern France toward the English Channel in the westward push, British soldiers at Rennes received an order to load and evacuate a trainload of heavy and light ammunition, working all night, in continuous shifts, they had the shells ready to move early on a Saturday morning. The order came through the train was to leave at 10 a. m.

Train Destroyed

The British went about other business, but were surprised to wake up Sunday and find the train still standing in the yards. The same morning a squadron of German bombers came roaring over, made straight for the munitions train, scored a number of direct hits, and destroyed it.

Several days later, intelligence officers discovered that during the night of Saturday to Sunday, after the train's departure had been delayed by false orders, someone had painted the tops of the freight cars white, giving German aviators a visible target.

When German forces marched into the Maginot Line, their engineers carried complete plans, drawn to scale, of the major defense works, including equipment inside, the numbers of the garrison divided into officers and men, and the location and firing power of each gun turret, Mr. Porter further related, adding that he saw these plans, labeled in German and signed by those who did the drawing. Some were dated as far back as 1937. Only in a few instances did the drawings have to be corrected and then only to include recent improvements, he declared.

Captain in Disguise

Mr. Porter went on to relate that he knew one man—an Alsatian—who was connected with the mechanical department of a newspaper. Several days before the Germans entered Paris, the man told Mr. Porter he was getting ready to leave "before the Boches get here."

A day or so after the occupation Mr. Porter met him on one of the boulevards dressed in a German captain's uniform!

"You never suspected it," he laughed. "But don't feel badly about it. Neither did the French."

President Asks Authority To Build 200 Cargo Ships

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt put in his formal request to Congress yesterday for immediate authority to build a fleet of 200 merchant vessels "upon an emergency basis," and asked for an appropriation of $313,500,000.

The Chief Executive already had disclosed at a press conference that the program was in the making. He sent a message to Congress today saying:

"I am convinced that the national interest demands that immediate steps be taken upon an emergency basis to provide against the effect upon the United States of a possible world shortage of cargo vessels.

"Therefore, I feel that there should be undertaken with the least possible delay the construction of not less than 200 steel cargo vessels, suitable for use in the present emergency and of such type and design as will permit of their most rapid construction."

The program would be in charge of the Maritime Commission, which has estimated its cost at $350,000,000. Mr. Roosevelt sent along with his message a joint resolution proposing the appropriation of $313,500,000. He explained that the balance of the $350,000,000 would be made up from $500,000 which he already has allocated from an emergency fund placed at his disposal by Congress, plus $36,000,000 which he said would be available on July 1, 1941.

British Desire American Assent To Control Base

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—An authoritative source said today that Britain was seeking United States views on the establishment of a British contraband control base in the Western Hemisphere, possibly in the West Indies.

There is nothing to stop the British from establishing such a control base in the West Indies, this source added, but he said that because of "close relations" between Britain and the United States the British were seeking Washington's views.

If a control station were set up in the West Indies, the most likely port would be Trinidad, he said.

The base would be designed to halt trade between the Americas and Germany in goods the British class as contraband, it was said.

There now is reported to be a leakage through the British blockade of cotton, grain, and oil plant machinery which is shipped through the Panama Canal to the Pacific, thence to the Russian port of Vladivostok and from there to Germany via the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

The British estimate that the Trans-Siberian can carry 500,000 tons of war goods a month for Germany.

Argentina Appeals For Political Truce

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The Government in a message to the Argentine Congress today appealed to political factions to lay aside their differences and take concerted action on economic reforms to meet the crisis brought on by the European war.

The appeal was considered important in view of the acute controversy between the Radical and Conservative parties over elections in the Provinces of Santa Fe and Mendoza, where Radicals charged that Conservatives won through fraud.

Inter-party dissension, which already had led to the resignation of Finance Minister Federico Pinedo, has threatened a stalemate in Congress on all Government measures.

Scalise Pleads Guilty To Tax Evasion Charge

NEW YORK (AP)—George Scalise, already serving a 10-to-20 year Sing Sing sentence for embezzling funds of the labor union he once headed, has pleaded guilty to a Federal charge of income tax evasion.

Scalise, former President of the International Building Service Employees Union (A. F. of L.), was remanded to custody of the United States Marshal following his guilty plea to one count of a three-count indictment alleging evasion of income taxes for the years 1937, 1938, and 1939. He will be sentenced Jan. 30.

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Aviation Freedom's Bulwark, McNutt Tells Youth Dinner

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—How the field of youth is being plowed to sow the aeronautical industry of the future—upon which, events are showing, may depend the future of free people—was told verbally and pictorially last night at the first anniversary dinner of the Air Youth of America at Rockefeller Center.

Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, the chief speaker, said that the opportunities for aviation education now provided for and envisioned by the Air Youth movement "will help insure the future of all free peoples for no nation can be free when freedom of its air is gone."

These laughing, boisterous groups of youngsters who flock to the airports and vacant spaces to fly model airplanes—there are some 30,000,000 of them now—are making an important contribution to national defense, Mr. McNutt said. He pointed out that these model-building youths make the likeliest prospects for apprenticeship training. From the boys and girls of the America now engaged in model building will come the mechanics and designers, dopers, skin fitters, angle benders, bumper hands, anodic operators, pattern makers, parachute packers and air line hostesses of the future, he said.

Function of Agencies

Discussing the agencies serving youth over whose destinies he rules—the United States Office of Education, the Federal Advisory Board for Vocational Education, the National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps, Mr. McNutt disclosed their contribution to the defense program.

The Office of Education, for instance, he said, is administering appropriations for more than $75,000,000 for vocational education. Machine tolls, aviation and shipbuilding are the three fields of greatest development, he added. At the end of October 16.5 per cent of those trained or under training for national defense were taking work directly in the field of aeronautics and another 30.4 per cent were in machine trades, some of which are related to aviation, he said.

The United States Employment service is matching men to jobs in the hard pressed aircraft plants of the nations, Mr. McNutt said. Approximately 300,000 young men and women are being trained in defense jobs under this program, he said.

Civilian Training

None of this training takes into account the Civilian Pilot Training Program of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, Mr. McNutt said. The program is expected to have about 100,000 private pilots by the end of 1941, in contrast to 15,000 only five years ago.

Mr. McNutt, speaking hopefully of the future—of peace—painted a picture of aviation as youth may find it. He quoted Robert Hinkley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, upon the development of a new type small airplane with a safety factor far above anything known before, which the average man can learn to fly in a fraction of the time formerly required.

He quoted Mr. Hinckley in a prediction that in the near future airlines will carry all first class mail between cities and of a network of air-cargo routes—"sky trucks."

The air training program of Air Youth of America is basic and fundamental. It begins with model flying. Youngsters may buy several model kits working up to a fine degree of workmanship and skill. A. Y. A. is planning to develop small gasoline-engine powered models in the near future. Later a glider-building program is contemplated. Through scholarships at three certified aviation schools which have been offered to A. Y. A. youngsters, the more talented youths may follow up their careers by going into powered flying.

Winthrop Rockefeller, Chairman of Air Youth, announced at the dinner that his brother, Laurence, would serve as Acting Chairman during his absence for selective service training. Other officers elected were Thomas Beck, President; Carl Norcross, Vice-President; William R. Enyard, Secretary; Charles H. Colvin, Treasurer.

Silver Shirt Legion To Get More Scrutiny

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on un-American activities, said Jan. 15 the Committee planned a further inquiry into activities of William Dudley Pelley, former leader of the Silver Shirt Legion of America.

Mr. Pelley recently has been writing books and pamphlets he said would be published by the Fellowship Press, Inc., at Noblesville, Ind.

"We have been watching the new Pelley front very closely," Mr. Dies said in an interview before a public address.

The Committee is not functioning at present, pending congressional action on requests for new authority and funds.

Mr. Pelley was called before the Committee early last year and heard his Silver Shirt organization denounced as "Fascist in character."

Mr. Dies, in his address, urged public support for continuance of the Committee's work.

Along the Santa Fe Trail

Courtesy Santa Fe Railway

Picturesque Scenes in the Southwest

Top—La Fonda Hotel at Santa Fe, N. M., headquarters for Indian Detours. Lower—Beehive-shaped adobe bake ovens of the Southwest Pueblos.

Indian Detours Add Variety to U. S. Travels

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

Transcontinental travelers are interrupting their journeys this winter just long enough to take in the famous "Indian Detours" which have their start from Lamy, New Mexico. Even the "hurried" tourist can spare time to visit these historic Indian trails as Santa Fe trains speed from Chicago to Los Angeles under 40 hours.

A winter vacation to California including a visit to Santa Fe and vicinity is really not expensive. First class rail travel to any point in the United States and return costs but $135 and on the all-chair car, El Capitan, that sum drops to $90, while the one two, or three-day Indian Detours costs $14, $30, and $45, respectively.

After leaving Chicago and passing through the farm lands of Illinois and Missouri, and the plains of Kansas, it is an agreeable break in the transcontinental journey to stop off at Lamy, New Mexico, where the Indian Detours begin and end, and see what this Sunshine State has to offer. The mission-like hotel, La Fonda, in Santa Fé is a highlight for the tourist as it is the headquarters for all the Indian Detours. We take only what luggage is absolutely necessary, including a top coat.

Visit to Santa Fé

From Lamy the traveler drives into the foothills of the Rockies to Santa Fé, the capital of New Mexico and the melting pot of the southwest, where Indians, Mexicans, and Spanish mingle in the plaza.

The one-day Indian Detour schedules a drive to Puyé, the American Pompeii, where excavations of the two large community houses, high up on the Pajarito Plateau suggest the Italian city of the past. No longer is there any mystery about these prehistoric cliff dwellers, for the ancestors of the Santa Clara Pueblos, visited on the way to Puyé, used to live here. The caves dotted on the face of the cliff were used for storage or for shelter in an emergency. Returning to Santa Fé, the day is climaxed with a tour of the old city with its Spanish influence recognizable in the public buildings.

There is the Old Palace of the Governors in Santa Fé, reminiscent of 1680, when the Indians drove the Spanish from New Mexico and ruled supreme in this historic building; the Indians in turn making way in 1692 for Diego de Vargas. Then later on when the Governors of New Mexico lived in it, Gen. Lew Wallace wrote many chapters of "Ben Hur" during his occupancy.

Visit to Taos

The two-day Indian Detour adds Taos, 75 miles north of Santa Fe. First comes the Ranchos de Taos where Kit Carson lived, then Taos proper, town of artists and writers, and a mile and a half farther on, the Taos Indian Pueblo, where many Indians earn a living posing for artists.

On the drive there and back to Santa Fé, the visitor goes along by the Rio Grande, past piñon groves, from canyon and desert region to hills and valleys, every turn in the road having a surprise view.

The three-day Indian Detour includes a day to Frijoles Canyon with a visit to the Bandelier National Monument, where the ruins of the old community houses are in the canyon of El Rito de Los Frijoles, or the "Little River of the Beans." This drive is another "Road to Yesterday," which makes way for the present, as on the way back to Santa Fé, the San Ildefonso Pueblo is visited. Those Indians vie with the ones at Santa Clara, in making that glittering, black glazed pottery, and it is seldom we leave without a vase or bowl, as the potters come smiling to the cars with every kind of ceramics imaginable.

Tesuque Canyon

There is still another attractive day outlined for those who want to become better acquainted with New Mexico—a two-and-one-half hour drive from La Fonda through Tesuque Canyon in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains and back through the Tesuque Valley and the Tesuque Indian Pueblo, where the outdoor bee-hive shaped bake ovens in the plaza are generally filled with bread and pies.

At La Fonda itself, there are authoritative and illustrated lectures about the southwest two or three times a week and an occasional Spanish-Mexican dance strikes a lighter note.

Sheppard Reveals Liquor's 'Vicious Circle'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 — The great evil of the liquor traffic in the United States today is not merely that it constantly adds to crime and poverty but that it spends some $20,000,000 a year to stimulate more drinking which, in turn, causes more crime and more poverty.

That is the vicious circle of the licensed drink trade which Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas presented to Congress in an address from the floor of the upper chamber saluting, with fatherly interest and continuing pride, the 21st anniversary of the birth of national Prohibition under the Eighteenth Amendment.

Now Senator Sheppard is to Prohibition what Woodrow Wilson was to the League of Nations, what Franklin Roosevelt is to the New Deal. He is father, friend, and defender, and he is sticking by his guns.

"I reaffirm," he told his inattentive colleagues in the Senate, "the conviction I often have expressed concerning national Prohibition, namely, that national Prohibition is the most effective and practical means of protecting the American people, especially American youth, from the losses and the tragedies of one of the principal social enemies of the Republic—beverage alcohol."

Remains Deeply Concerned

"The Senators may roam the corridors or read in their seats, the public gallery may be sparsely filled and unconcerned when Senator Sheppard delivers his annual speech on the Eighteenth Amendment but there is this, among other things, to be said for Senator Sheppard who advocated Prohibition before it was popular and now advocates it after repeal: he remains deeply concerned with the liquor problem, and where today are the repealers who so piously used to argue that they only wanted to get rid of the Eighteenth Amendment in the interest of temperance and more effective control some other way!

Do we find them focusing attention upon the continuing evils of the liquor traffic? Do we find them active in the counsels and the cause of temperance? Do we find them working for any effective alternative to national Prohibtion?

Well, it's just possible that by now they have shown that they never were interested in temperance and better ways of promoting it. But Senator Sheppard is and he is continuing to press his case to Congress and the country.

"The stream of liquor," he told the Senate yesterday, "began to pour forth legally seven years ago after an interval of 13 years, during which its manufacture, sale and possession constituted an illegal activity under the Constitution. Since then it has risen to floodtide, threatening to deluge the Nation and leaving in its wake a wreckage of human lives."

Huge Publicity Bill

A central evil of the licensing of the liquor industry, the Senator emphasized, is that it not only assumes to meet an existing demand for alcoholic beverages but it seeks to stimulate and enlarge that demand by every possible way. Thus, he observed that liquor not only brings great harm, socially, morally and economically, but the industry itself, seeking ever more profits, constantly acts to increase that harm.

This is accomplished by adroit and alluring advertising designed by the liquor industry to promote the sale of its products and Senator Sheppard cited figures from Editor and Publisher to show that at least $20,000,000 is being spent annually for this purpose.

Senator Sheppard also advanced detailed figures to demonstrate the mounting consumption of beverage alcohol, the alarming record of accidents due to intoxicated automobile drivers, increasing arrests for drunkenness, and the rising death rate from alcoholism.

He referred to the opinion of Judge Joseph T. Zotoli of the Municipal Court of Boston and his authoritative studies of the relation between alcoholism and crime in Massachusetts. Judge Zottoli was cited as finding that more than 90 per cent of the adult population of penal institutions in Massachusetts to which prisoners are sent for misdemeanors are there because of offenses caused by drunkenness and that about 50 per cent of persons sentenced for felonies have committed offenses related to alcoholism.

Enemy of Defense

With particular reference to the war-emergency Senator Sheppard contended that the Nation could not mobilize its full strength unless it took sterner measures to cope with the liquor traffic.

"The armies of young men now training to preserve democracy and peace must be physically fit," he said. "Their bodies must be strong. Their muscles must be able to respond to the instantaneous call of will and mind and soul. Their brains must not be dulled, their eyes must not be dimmed by alcohol.

"The men who man our ships must be alert to the perils that surround them, below the surface of the ocean as well as above. And men of perfect control of body and mind will be needed to pilot our aircraft. To these objectives beverage alcohol is a frightful menace.

"I condemn beverage alcohol as a threat to the health, happiness, and prosperity of our citizenship.

"I condemn it as a contributing factor in the premature death of hundreds of thousands of our people.

"I condemn it as a charge upon the public, intolerable in an era of strenuous effort toward national security and defense.

"I condemn it because an alcohol-drinking democracy cannot develop the maximum strength for national defense."

Hays Sharply Denies Charge Of War Propaganda in Movies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—"Categorical denial" of the charges by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana that motion pictures were carrying on propaganda aimed at inciting the American people to war was contained in a letter by Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., made public today.

"The facts utterly deny the merit of such charges, and I am indebted to you for telling me about them so that my categorical denial, supported by the record, may be promptly noted and shared," Mr. Hays said in a six-page letter to the Senator. "The relatively few protests which have been addressed to me have been about evenly divided between those which asserted that motion pictures 'glorified' war and those which asserted with equal fervor that screen portrayal of the horrors of war gave aid to pacifist groups. In some instances the same films which individual critics have charged were 'too militaristic' were actually banned by foreign government censors as 'anti-militaristic.'

"The American motion picture industry as a child of democracy recognizes its obligation to aid the Nation in its present emergency and expects to do its full duty. But motion picture cameras have caught and recorded far too much of the tragedy and horror of modern war for this industry's leaders to disregard the consequences of American belligerency, much less use the screen for war propaganda."

Mr. Hays reiterated his pledge, made after the American neutrality proclamation, that there would be no cycle of "hate" films.

He analyzed the subject of all films shown in 1940, declaring that of 3,915 different subjects treated in newsreels during the first 10 months of 1940, 646 concerned preparedness efforts. Others, he added, portrayed the horrors of war abroad as well as "newsworthy" events in South America. In the short subject field, only 14 out of 707 films dwelt with governmental activities and three with the European war.

Of 530 feature productions approved by the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, its head said, only 27 treated of international politics or current events in Europe, and of that number 23 were romantic stories with contemporary European backgrounds while only four were of a documentary nature.

Professional Men Urge Free Public Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—A new force for the building of an intelligent public opinion has been harnessed through formation of the Congress of American Professions. Seventy-five hundred educators, engineers and doctors from every section of this country have been brought together to voice their conclusions on national and international problems as a new service to democracy.

This group of trained thinkers now tackles one question each month. Dr. Henry G. Hodges, with the help of his staff and volunteer experts, gathers pertinent facts on all sides of a question and presents them by mail to the 7,500 members of the organization and records the decisions. The results of the study are then given to the public through the press. The questions to date have been: Aid to Britain, the Far Eastern Problem, Union of Free Peoples, and Extension of Federal Control.

Democracy the Loser

It started in the parlor of Dr. Julien E. Benjamin of this city. As he and his two guests, Prof. L. R. Culver, engineer, and Dr. Henry G. Hodges, political scientist—both then on the staff of the University of Cincinnati—discussed current affairs, they concluded that professional men have heretofore, as a group, given little voice to their opinions on political and economic matters of vital concern to everyone. They felt that there was a hesitancy on the part of professional men to give their views publicly because as a class they avoid personal publicity.

On the other hand, democracy was the loser by not having their views, these three believed, because those who have undergone the long training required for the professions should be well suited by this very training process to think through any problem to a well-reasoned conclusion when they have the facts at hand.

The views of the professional men, they decided, would be a substantial and an effective aid in crystallizing public opinion. These views might be available, the three planners believed, if the matter was handled without publicizing individuals.

A Start is Made

"We felt that the professional men of America could make a valuable contribution to democracy by weighing the facts in outstanding problems of the day and giving their conclusions to their fellow citizens," explained Dr. Hodges, who has now resigned from the University to give the Congress his full time as Director. "How this was to be accomplished has now become the story of the Congress of American Professions."

"We called together 14 local professional men, including editorial writers and commentators from the local newspapers, outstanding engineers in several different fields, professors and physicians, and gave them our ideas. They then drafted a plan to conduct monthly surveys of a reasonably large number of the various professions.

"Each survey was to cover a single public problem and with the questions on the subject would go basic factual information. This latter part of the plan was based on the presumption that members of the professions would find it possible to substitute available facts for emotions in arriving at decisions.

"Finally, the decisions of the individual mailed to a headquarters office were to be tabulated and given the widest possible publicity with the hope that they would improve public opinion and public thinking. These professional men could sign their replies if they saw fit."

This local committee submitted the plan to 150 professional friends throughout the nation and it was given instant approval and support. The interested group contributed the money required and the Congress began its canvassing of the professions with its first question, Aid to Britain, last October. The replies to this survey exceeded by several times the best percentages predicted by the poll experts, Dr. Hodges reports, and the group decided to go ahead on a permanent basis. Today, it is engaged on its third survey.

"We are convinced that the Congress will ultimately prove a valuable tool in an operating democracy," declared Dr. Hodges. "The political experience of several centuries points clearly to the necessity of a consensus of public opinion as the basis of successful government. The lack of it in democratic France and Germany led to a multiplicity of economic and social groups which expressed their selfish interests in a confusion of political parties.

"Totalitarian governments obtain an artificial consensus by their exclusive control of the sources of public opinion. Officially prepared propaganda directs public opinion into channels desired by the dictators.

"Democratic governments operate their political processes in channels formed by the consensus of unfettered public opinion. To represent enduring values, such consensus must result from rational deliberations in the best interests of the entire country, rather than from propaganda which is sometimes biased.

"The 'People's Platform' is a political fiction unless a cross-section of the people take part in drafting it. Members of the professions have been notoriously backward in expressing themselves, either individually or collectively, on dominant political issues."

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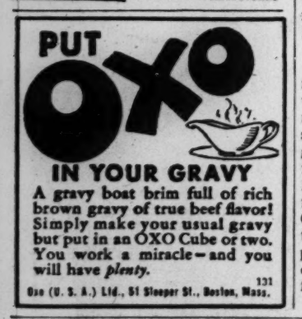
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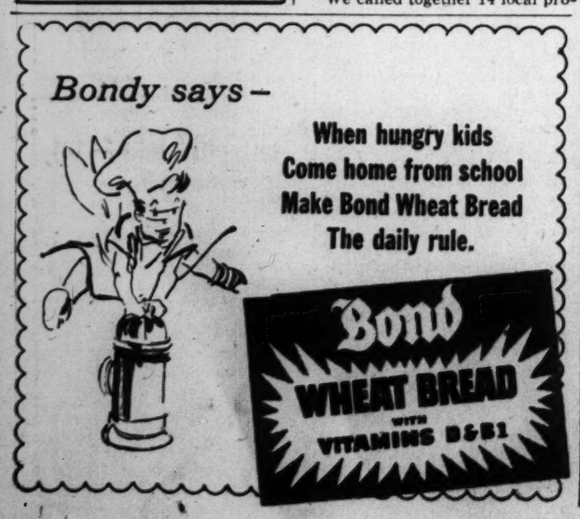

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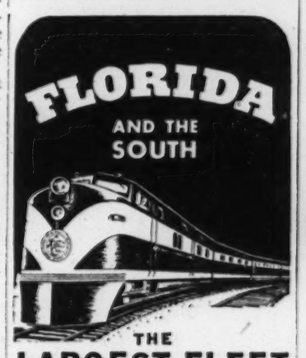

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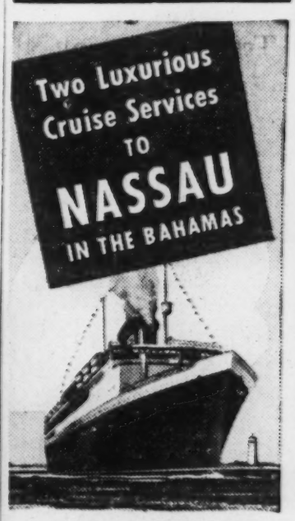

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Nazis Bomb the Illustrious Again

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (AP)—German planes, attacking Malta, were reported by the High Command today to have scored "several direct hits of heavy and medium caliber" yesterday on the 23,000-ton aircraft carrier Illustrious, already "badly damaged" by Stuka dive-bombers on Jan. 10.

Numerous German bombs dropped in the attack on the Port of Valletta, Malta, were said to have struck an arsenal. A merchant ship also was "struck directly by heaviest caliber bombs," the High Command said.

Informed German sources declared the 23,000-ton Illustrious, a converted battleship, probably had been knocked out of the war.

The Illustrious was first hit while in the Straits of Sicily after German Stukas and Italian torpedo planes joined for the first time in an offensive test of Axis planes against British seapower.

The battle has continued intermittently since, with Axis planes ranging hundreds of miles over the Mediterranean in search of British warcraft.

German planes on armed reconnaissance yesterday scored hits on three merchant ships totaling 13,000 tons, west of Northern Scotland and off the English southeast coast, the High Command said in its daily communiqué.

Second Ship Sunk?

ROME, Jan. 17 (AP)—A Naval Ministry spokesman stated that two British cruisers "were most probably sunk" in the Sicilian Straits battle Jan. 10 instead of only one as the British announced.

The spokesman said his declaration that two cruisers were lost was based, on a report by air observers that the cruiser Southampton went down in flames far from the spot where another vessel was seen gravely damaged. The second vessel was said to have been of the 5,450-ton Dido class.

The attack on Malta's naval base at Valletta marked the first appearance of German planes over the island, which had been reported attacked almost daily by Italian bombers in the early months of the war before the campaigns in North Africa and Greece diverted their efforts elsewhere.

Stefani, official Italian news agency, described the Malta attack as a "most violent mass bombing action" against "the most important objectives on the island."

"Tons of incendiary bombs were dropped and fires and devastation caused almost everywhere in the arsenal and harbor of Valletta."

U. S. Observers

WITH THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, Jan. 17 (AP)—Four U. S. Naval officers have joined the British Mediterranean Fleet to collect military and naval data expected to be useful in connection with the vast U. S. Naval expansion program.

Lieut. Commander James Fife, Jr., of Reno, Nev., former Assistant Naval Attaché at London; Lieut. Commander Kenneth P. Hartman, of Philadelphia, and Lieut. Commander John N. Opie III, of Long Beach, Calif., are with the fleet in the eastern Mediterranean. Lieut. Commander Steadman Teller, of Locust Valley, N. Y., is expected to join the fleet soon for assignment to an aircraft carrier.

All are seeking a comprehensive picture of the Mediterranean warfare for submission to Naval authorities at Washington.

Crew Rewarded

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The crew of the San Demetrio, one of the 38 convoy ships saved by the British merchant cruiser Jervis Bay Nov. 5, was awarded £14,700 sterling in court today for salvaging the damaged tanker and taking her 700 miles across the wintry Atlantic to Ireland.

The owners of the ship, which was worth £250,000 and which carried a cargo valued at £60,000, paid the costs of action. The judge praised the crew's achievement as unprecedented. Second Officer Hawkins and Chief Engineer C. Pollard each was awarded £2,000.

Atlantic Watch

PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil, Jan. 17 (AP)—Trailed by a British cruiser, the French freighter Mendoza was reported moving slowly northward today safely inside Brazilian territorial waters.

Loaded with a cargo of food for blockaded France, the Mendoza idled for several hours at the Port of Rio Grande last night and then resumed her cautious journey.

The Rio Grande Port Captain reported, however, that the cruiser Ericksen had replaced the British auxiliary cruiser Asturias as the "watchdog" vessel.

Three times in the past week the Asturias had forced the Mendoza to turn back when she attempted to leave Uruguay without obtaining a navicert for her cargo.

Ships Torpedoed

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Two large British vessels—the 14,935-ton passenger liner Almeda Star and the 10,578-ton freighter Zealandic—were torpedoed overnight in the same general area northwest of Londonderry, Ireland.

It was not known whether the ships were sinking, or whether they could make a port.

The Zealandic customarily trades between England and New Zealand.

The Almeda Star, owned by Blue Star Line, had traded between England, France and South America before the present war.

10 Planes Downed

VALLETTA, Malta, Jan. 17 (AP)—Ten German or Italian planes were shot down during a heavy dive-bombing attack yesterday on the harbor and city here, British authorities announced today. Three other attacking planes were reported damaged.

The battle against the low-flying bombing and machine-gun attacks of the Axis warplanes ranged along the whole coastal area, with British machine guns chattering from roofs and windows.

The British said that although there was some property damage there was very little of military importance, while civilian casualties were "slight."

More Warships for Britain Tied to Hitler U-Boat Threat

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Minister of Shipping Ronald H. Cross re-emphasized today Britain's need for more destroyers to combat German U-boats and reduce "the unquestionably serious" losses of British shipping.

Despite a "welcome diminution" of losses in recent weeks, the Minister said he was not willing to assume "that the future will be so agreeable."

"We know how to cope with the submarine today. Given the equipment, destroyers and aircraft, I am sure we can subdue this menace," he said.

[Britain already has acquired 50 destroyers from the United States.]

By DeWitt Mackenzie
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

Berlin and Washington produced striking authoritative statements on Jan. 16 which, while purely coincidental, would seem to be so closely associated in idea as to demand consideration in relation to each other.

One was contained in an article in Adolf Hitler's newspaper Völkischer Beobachter, and therefore stamped with official approval. The other developed in Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

First Item: Herr Hitler's paper said the Führer's statement that Germany has plenty of submarines will gain import during the next six months, because American aid for Britain ultimately will be a problem not only of production but of supply.

Second Item: Secretary Stimson objected to writing into the lend-lease bill any prohibition against releasing American warships to Britain or any other nation.

Possible Advantage

"I can foresee conditions," he stated, "under which the Navy could be transferred under conditions very advantageous."

Now Mr. Stimson didn't specify the conditions under which it might be desirable to make a transfer, and far be it from me to try to read his thought. However, it would be easy to offer an interpretation which would make his statement a corollary to the claim by Herr Hitler's paper.

The Führer's journal in effect threatens that the German submarine offensive will prevent the delivery of American supplies to Britain.

Whether Herr Hitler has "plenty" of U-boats depends on what he means by "plenty." Be that as it may, observers generally agree that he has a good many—obviously enough to have caused a very dangerous situation for British shipping.

The remark that American aid will be a problem not only of production but of supply is a long-headed observation. There is nothing more certain than that this is true, and it is a vital point which many persons have been overlooking.

Transport Necessary

Obviously it will avail little in the way of help for Britain if we produce mountains of supplies and they cannot be delivered because of Herr Hitler's counter-blockade.

Should the British be unable to cope with this menace, there inevitably must arrive a moment of grave crisis for the Island Kingdom. This is so because it is largely dependent on sea-borne supplies both for subsistence and for the wherewithal to make war.

But that isn't the whole picture. Herr Hitler is waging a dual offensive on this front in an effort to win the Battle of Britain and thus clinch the war. The submarine drive is one half of it. His terrific assault by air is the other. Both of these lead toward the projected invasion of England with troops, which he would calculate to be the knockout blow.

More Destroyers Needed

Britain's problem is to counter these offensives in time. It is handicapped in meeting the submarine campaign by several circumstances, but one of the most important is the lack of sufficient destroyers and other light, fast warships to act as convoys and submarine hunters.

Should Herr Hitler be able to unleash a further pack of U-boats, Britain's need of warships will increase. Certainly if the time arrives when Herr Hitler can make his great gamble at invasion, men-of-war will be a crying need to blast the vast Nazi armada of transports out of the English Channel.

If the British ever felt driven to call on us for more aid than we already have proffered, it likely would be a plea for warships. That thought grows stronger with each passing day.

Toronto Seniors Obtain Leaves To Help in Factories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Insistent demand of industry for engineers has led the University of Toronto to grant leaves of absence for the rest of the school year to twelve of the chemical engineering students in their graduating year.

After a month of advanced training in United States munitions plants, these young men will return to positions in Canadian war industries.

The requirements of Canadian manufacturers are urgent, Gen. C. H. Mitchell, dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, pointed out, and the University will continue to let out other students from time to time. They will be in their graduating year and will have to take written examinations before they leave. At the present time the authorities have under consideration a plan to shorten the engineering courses in the graduating year and this may be done if the pressure becomes too great.

Canadian Coal Output Rises 1,499,300 Tons

OTTAWA—Coal production in Canada during the first 10 months of 1940 amounted to 13,965,293 tons compared with 12,465,993 tons in the first 10 months of 1939, an increase of 1,499,300 tons.

Loyal Norwegians

Wide World

King and Countrymen Meet in England

King Haakon, who reached England in safety after the German invaders conquered his country, talks with some of the Norwegian sailors after taking part in the ceremonies opening the Norwegian Seamen's Center in London recently. Picture passed by the British censor.

King Called 'Prince Charles' Under Nazi Rule in Norway

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 17 (AP)—Reports from Oslo yesterday said that the Propaganda Ministry had ordered the Norwegian press to refer to the refugee King Haakon as "Prince Charles," his name before he ascended the Norwegian throne in 1905.

During a certain period of transition, however, the papers must make clear to the reader that they mean Haakon when they print "Prince Charles."

The part of the press under control of Vidkun Quisling, the Norwegian Nazi leader, currently is raging against Crown Princess Martha, allegedly because of a radio address some time ago.

'Nazi Propaganda'

TORONTO (CP)—Norwegians had no fear of a British invasion before the Nazis invaded the country, Crown Prince Olav of Norway told a press conference here recently. This thought existed only in Nazi propaganda.

The Crown Prince together with his wife, Princess Martha, came here to inspect the 500 officers and men in training at the Canadian headquarters of the Norwegian forces, "Little Norway."

The Crown Prince said the first plan for Norwegians training in Canada is to get them to England. When asked whether Norwegians would bomb their native land, the Crown Prince said:

"They will bomb German military objectives."

Speaking of the Norwegians' training scheme, he said:

"I think the program is to try and expand the training scheme. There is a steady flow coming and the intention is to keep it coming."

The Crown Prince said that he hopes to return to England, where his father, King Haakon, is organizing resistance against Germany, next month. Plans for a return to Norway, however, are "off the book for the moment," he added.

He was asked whether Norway would remain a monarchy after the war and a British victory.

"I think certain that the King will be coming back," he replied. "Norway will start off again in the first year after the war as a monarchy."

RAF Will Blaze Victory Path, Britain's Air Minister Predicts

GLASGOW, Scotland, Jan. 17 (AP)—Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair declared in a speech today that the Royal Air Force would "blaze the way to victory in the coming year."

"Whether or not the goal will be reached is not for any of us to say," Sir Archibald continued, "but I strongly believe we shall see before the end of the year the path to victory before us."

He asserted that the RAF would "go on striking far heavier blows on the vitals of Germany and Italy."

"The eight-gun fighter, with the skill of our pilots, has given us mastery of the skies over Britain, but it is not the last word," he said. "We shall go on to other forms of armament in the months that lie ahead."

Indications that Britain's constant research on the problem of night defense against bombers had not, he said, "gone altogether unrewarded."

"No decisive result can be expected immediately," he added.

An Air Ministry news service bulletin cautiously credited one of the increasing number of night fighter planes being used with shooting down two German bombers last night, one over London and the other over Essex.

Sir Archibald said Britain's Hurricane and Spitfire fighting planes had "obtained mastery of the skies over this country and over Egypt and Libya."

Britain's bombers, he said, "at present in numbers are only a fraction of the German Air Force, but all through this year they are going to increase in quality and power and are going to play a great part in preparing the way for victory over the Nazis."

Germans Penalize Dutch on Suspicion Of Damaging Cars

THE HAGUE (Via Berlin), Jan. 17 (AP)—Because three German army cars standing in the street in the past few weeks have been deliberately damaged, a "number" of citizens of The Hague have been fined 60,000 guilders. [Nominally about $30,000.]

It was assumed by the German authorities that the inhabitants permitted or did nothing to prevent the damage. Announcement of the fine did not say that those ordered to pay actually committed the acts.

This was the first time that a recent decree of the German Commissar has been enforced. The law provides for fining of persons, associations, foundations, or cities when there is a suspicion that they agreed to, or furthered, sabotage against German interests. The decree embraces acts dating from last May 25.

Violinist Menuhin Says, 'Glad to Serve'

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 17 (AP)—Yehudi Menuhin, young concert violinist who has been rated Class I in the draft, says he will be happy to serve. Mr. Menuhin's wife called from New York City after his arrival here for a concert tonight to tell him that his local board at Los Gatos, Calif., had given him a Class I rating.

"If my country needs me, I shall be glad to serve," he told newsmen. "Of course, I shall be happy to do my bit."

Board members granted him a 90-day leave, beginning April 1, to permit a South American concert tour. The musician has two children.

100 Bristol Fires

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The important shipping center of Bristol on Britain's west coast bore the brunt of German air attacks on England during the night, the British said today, acknowledging that approximately 100 fires were started by incendiary bombs. Sixty were put out in less than ten minutes, however, and the damage was stated to be slight, largely because virtually every building had its firewatcher.

The raiders also struck at London, at towns in the Southeast, South and Southwest, the government reported.

Two hundred soldiers and rescue workers who dug throughout the night with the aid of screened lights removed more of those entombed in the wreckage of a London men's hostel bombed on the night of Jan. 15. The search was continuing today.

Forty-five men already have been rescued alive. The number of bodies recovered was not disclosed, but it was known that all four floors of the lodging house were occupied when it was struck.

War and the Netherlands East Indies: Defense and Aid to Britain Stressed

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 17 (AP)—Memoranda were handed to Netherlands East Indies authorities yesterday listing raw materials and other economic matters on which Japan wishes to negotiate.

Official quarters declined to disclose the contents of the memoranda, but they were understood to mention rubber, tin, and other major commodities of the East Indies and to touch on questions of immigration and exploitation of undeveloped areas in the islands.

These latter points were brought up by Tokyo last year but an agreement was not reached.

Under usual procedure, the Netherlands East Indies now will present proposals, and then the start of actual negotiations will be arranged.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA — The Netherlands East India with its immense stock pile of natural resources, has become almost a British colony—with the consent of the Netherlands. Together with Malaya it forms Britain's richest source of raw materials, many of them of vital importance to the munitions industries.

As a part of the sterling bloc the Netherlands East Indies is actually closer to London from a financial point of view than some of Britain's own dominions. A 100,000,000 guilder credit granted the colony by Britain has served to stabilize the situation, while British purchases of Java sugar and tea in large quantities has saved these two important industries from collapse.

Netherlands officials passing through Manila on their way to the United States hint that the financial and commercial co-operation between British and Netherlands interests in the Far East is a prelude to a formal defense agreement between Batavia and Singapore.

Effect on British

Any attack on the Netherlands East Indies would seriously affect the British. A glance at the map will reveal the proximity of Sumatra, one of the richest islands in the archipelago and but a stone's throw from British Malaya. The British base at Singapore—on the very tip of Malaya—protects a small group of Netherlands islands on which there are large petroleum stores.

British interests in the Far East are allied in many other ways to the Netherlands East Indies. Borneo, a vast and undeveloped semi-continent is largely held by the Dutch, but the British have important territories in the north. New Guinea is also a veritable treasure house of untouched natural resources and half of it is attached to the British Empire under the Australian mandate.

As a result of the present war the Netherlands East Indies lost the bulk of its European trade, which has put Britain in a good bargaining position. Before the occupation of the Netherlands, for instance, textile dealers in the Netherlands East Indies were forced by law to buy the same amount of goods from the mother country as they brought from Japan. There was no profit on the Netherlands goods, but the substantial profits obtained from the sale of Japanese cloth more than made up for the difference. Great Britain has now inherited all the textile business that used to go to the Netherlands, which gives it access to about half the textile market comprising 65,000,000 buyers.

Gains for British

In many other ways Great Britain is temporarily taking the place of the Netherlands as the "mother country" of the Netherlands East Indies. This is being done with the consent of the Dutch because they would far rather depend on London than on Tokyo for outside assistance in handling their internal affairs.

The colony is nevertheless becoming self-sufficient in some respects, with official backing for the increase of certain branches of industry. A big chemical plant is being built in Java and the outbreak of war in Europe gave rise to the construction of a blast furnace, now nearly completed. In addition,

James Sawders

In the East Indies

In the Harbor of old Batavia in the Netherlands East Indies.

Java boasts tire factories, motor car assembly plants, dozens of big spinning mills, a gas mask factory and numerous other enterprises. The industrial districts of Batavia and Surabaya remind one of those around Los Angeles, with their big modern white factories built to provide comfort for workers in a sunny climate.

At first there was considerable concern in the Netherlands East Indies that the available shipping facilities would not nearly satisfy requirements. But from present indications this will not be a serious problem, although the immense demand on the colony for exports will undoubtedly put a strain on existing facilities. At the outbreak of the fighting in the Netherlands about 90 per cent of Dutch shipping was fortunately overseas, and most of this has either been taken over by the British or is flying in co-operation with the British under the Dutch flag.

German Ships Seized

The Netherlands took over and confiscated 18 German ships which happened to be in the Netherlands East Indies, as well as two Danish ships. These have been renamed and are now serving under the British flag.

The normal route from the Netherlands East Indies to Europe was via the Suez Canal, but now all shipping is routed by way of South Africa. Dutch and British ships proceeding from the colony to London pick up convoys somewhere on the West Coast of Africa. Altogether the Netherlands East Indies has been able to put 49 ships at the disposal of the British Government, not to mention the ships still belonging to its own large merchant fleet.

One outstanding feature of the increasing Anglo-Dutch co-operation is the evidence of great spontaneous enthusiasm among Netherlanders in the colony. There was a very impressive demonstration in Batavia recently, during which thousands of Dutch paraded by the residence of the British Consul-General and presented him with a large scroll.

America's Role

The United States is also coming into the picture in the Netherlands East Indies. The United States sells more to the Netherlands East Indies than any other country and it also buys more raw materials. From the United States the colony takes 21 per cent of her imports, but even that leaves her a favorable balance of trade because exports to the United States account for 32 per cent of the total. This margin leaves the colony a surplus of valuable foreign exchange.

The Netherlands East Indies last year sent us about 64 per cent of its rubber output, and we are also the largest buyers there of tin and oil. In the first ten months of 1940, according to one estimate, the Netherlands East Indies bought $27,000,000 worth of arms from the United States.

Air Raid Shelters

Java, one of the most thickly settled regions in the world, has been provided with a considerable number of air raid shelters, despite the difficulties offered by land that is only a little above sea level.

There are three military organizations in the Netherlands Indies. First is the colonial army, which, before the beginning of the European war, numbered between 35,000 and 40,000, mostly native troops under Netherlands officers, with Netherlands control of the artillery and the technical services. This army has probably been increased, although figures are kept secret.

Auxiliary military organizations, with exclusively Dutch membership, are the militia, numbering about 15,000 men, in which service is compulsory for younger men, and the landsturm, enrolling between 17,000 and 18,000 men of the older classes, regarded as fit for home defense tasks.

The navy is, of course, the first line of defense for this island colonial empire. It includes three cruisers, nine destroyers, fourteen large submarines and a number of minelayers, minesweepers and auxiliary coast defensive vessels.

Danger From Attack

Expert opinion is divided on the question whether the Netherlands East Indies could ward off a Japanese attack. The total coastline mileage of the archipelago is enormous and the available forces are scarcely sufficient to prevent the Japanese from landing somewhere. On the other hand, the islands are approximately 3,000 miles from Japan proper and Japan would be obliged to maintain long lines of sea communication in order to support and supply an expeditionary force.

It is questionable whether Japanese naval leaders would be willing to assume this risk in the face of the threat of possible action from British Hong Kong on the right flank of their southward line of advance and from Manila on the left flank. They have probably not been indifferent to the recent strengthening of the submarine flotilla of the American Asiatic Squadron, which is based on Manila.

A defense measure which the Netherlands East Indies have been advertising for years is a project to destroy the oil wells in the islands. The most valuable of these are in the Balik Panan region of Borneo. The total output of the islands' wells is about 7,000,000 tons a year. This constitutes the largest source of oil in the Orient and represents a temptation to the Japanese military leaders, who certainly do not like the present position of being dependent for much of their oil on the United States. Whether the Dutch could fulfill their project of totally destroying the wells would depend largely on the speed and success of the attack.

Peaceful Invasion

Japan's first effort to tap the natural wealth of the Netherlands East Indies after the German occupation of the Netherlands and the fall of France was peaceful rather than warlike. A delegation, headed by Ichizo Kobayashi, Minister of Commerce, went to Batavia and negotiated for larger purchases of oil, tin, rubber and other strategic raw materials.

Mr. Kobayashi went away with only part of what he asked for: an agreement to sell 1,800,000 tons of oil products, not to include high-octane aviation gasoline or aviation crude oil. The predominantly British - owned Royal Dutch Shell group and the American Standard-Vacuum interests control 88 per cent of the oil output of the islands, and these companies are not anxious to sell oil to Japan.

Now a new mission, headed by Kenkichi Yoshizawa, veteran Japanese diplomat and former Minister to China, has arrived in the Netherlands East Indies. The Dutch have asserted their intention to do nothing to aid the Axis powers.

Whether Mr. Yoshizawa will keep the conversations within diplomatic bounds or whether threats of violence will lead to an open showdown will become clear within the next few weeks.

Public Poll Proposed in Japan On 'Aggressive Attitude' of U. S.

By the Associated Press

TOKYO, Jan. 17—High military and Cabinet officials met today with Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye for the third time this week as Japan's reaction to the United States attitude in the Far East was reflected in bitter anti-American comment in the press.

Foreign observers expressed belief that the almost unprecedented series of conferences were indicative of closer co-operation between the Cabinet and Army and Navy chieftains.

They noted that today's conference, which took place in the Premier's home and lasted 45 minutes, was attended by the War and Naval Ministers, the Ministers of Home and Foreign Affairs, and high ranking officers of both the Army and Navy. Domei, Japanese news agency, said "vital questions" were discussed.

The powerful "Imperial Rule Assistance Association," headed by Premier Konoye, also was scheduled to meet today to discuss the advisability of a nation-wide expression of the people's "sentiments toward the aggressive attitude of the United States."

Meanwhile, with lifting of an official press ban it was disclosed that nine "reactionaries" will be tried on charges of attempting to assassinate "a certain important statesman close to the throne" last July.

The would-be assassins, according to Domei, planned to ambush the official and dynamite his automobile as he was en route to his office. The plot was said to have failed when they were unable to locate his car

A second attempt on the statesman, who was not identified, was foiled by police, Domei said.

The news agency quoted police as saying the prisoners believed Japan would be at a disadvantage were a British-Japanese conference on the Tientsin River blockade held at Tokyo, and sought to force transfer of the parley to Tientsin by assassinating one of the Emperor's advisers.

The prisoners, who included three writers and six laborers, also were charged with violation of the Explosives Control Law.

Newspapers identified their intended victim by a word meaning the "Emperor's Chief Vassal." That strengthened belief of observers that Karahei Yuasa, a Councilor, who passed on Dec. 24, was the object of the accused conspirators.

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France Clings to 'the Good Earth'

Wide World

French Couple Harrow the Furrows

Passed by the German censor "somewhere in France," this picture illustrates how the small French farmer is the mainstay of the Old France.

Reich Remodels French Economy

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—The German forces in Occupied France are engaged in two wars.

The first is the continuing military campaign against England.

The second is the struggle to reorganize Occupied France's industrial and agricultural production to coincide with German economy.

A high German military official recently told Roy Porter of the Associated Press that "it's the first time in history an occupation force ever carried on continuing war against an enemy nation and at the same time conducted an economic reorganization with both operations based in the same territory."

Mr. Porter has just returned to New York after war reporting service in France.

It was only a matter of days after the army marched into Paris that the economic experts followed on its heels. They were all in uniform, directly connected with the German Wehrmacht (armed forces) and established headquarters under the Military Administration in the occupied territory. Even before the ruins of shattered towns had ceased smoking, even before the dive-bombers had finished their clattering flights over Paris rooftops, the economists had gone to work on a carefully laid out plan, Mr. Porter said.

Two Plans in Operation

Today, that plan is in operation. But also in operation is the German military campaign against England, based at newly constructed airports in occupied territory and fortified coastal cities.

"One of the first things the economic experts did was to undertake a large scale survey of French production, its possibilities and how it had been affected by the war," Mr. Porter said.

"Specially trained observers toured the various zones. Some of the things they learned, and later announced were:

"France's beet sugar crop could be estimated at about 20 per cent of the normal yield. This was the basis for new restrictions on sugar and the substitution of saccharine in some regions.

"France's truck gardens, mostly north and west of Paris, had not been cultivated because of the mass evacuation of men for military service and later withdrawal of the remaining civilians. This caused a forecast of possible shortages of carrots, beans, potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables.

"Textile factories in the north underwent a close and painstaking inspection. Engineers brought from Germany inspected French factories and made recommendations on possible ways to increase their output. French engineers were sent to look over German factories. Experts estimated the amount of cloth on hand was sufficient to last about a year, after which new weaving schedules would be begun on a 'standardized' pattern.

Coal Mines in Poor Condition

"Coal mining in the north around Lille and Valenciennes was found to be suffering a serious setback due to antiquated equipment and flooded shafts.

"All types of transportation—rail, road and river—were the objects of careful studies.

"In each particular case, the Germans arrived with production figures for various industries compiled over a period sometimes extending ten years back. In many cases, these figures showed a decline of as high as 20 per cent during the last five years.

"'Our job is to get production back to what it used to be,' one expert said, 'and then to figure out how we can increase this production to its fullest possible extent.'

"All of these surveys and recommendations resulted in a series of regulations and decrees, some issued by the Office of the Military Governor for the occupied territory and others from regional offices.

"In a number of instances, decrees conflicted.

"I remember one mixup on sugar rationing. In one region where stocks were ample, the monthly ration was reduced with the idea of saving the surplus for future use. Yet, another office requisitioned part of this same surplus to meet a shortage in an adjoining department. The two orders had to be reconciled before either could become effective.

Tangled in Red Tape

"Other examples of confusion became so frequent that the head of one of the economic departments said not long ago: 'It begins to look as if we were not only organized for this job but maybe overorganized.' So the aid of a few efficient red-tape cutters was sought and received and things began to move more smoothly.

"Early in the occupation and during the period when stocks of available foodstuffs were far below the amount required, many merchants arbitrarily began to boost their prices.

"This constituted what the Germans called bluntly a 'threat to the national economy' and resulted in a drastic price-fixing decree. All merchants, whether engaged in wholesale or retail business, were forced to stabilize their prices at the figures quoted on May 1, 1940. No increases could be made except those approved by departmental committees.

"Storekeepers who bootlegged or cheated were given stiff fines, jail terms or, for repeated offenses, suffered temporary or permanent closing of their establishments. When the penalties failed to eliminate the abuses, the fines were boosted until now a convicted violator may be assessed as high as one million francs ($20,000).

"Two months ago, in Paris, a manufacturer drew a fine totaling 900,000 francs for disobeying the price fixing regulation."

Germans Claim Size Now Next to Russia

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Jan. 17

A newspaper computation of the area of "Greater Germany" includes Belgium, which, it is claimed, makes the Reich second in size only to Russia in Europe.

The newspaper Krakauer Zeitung, in listing various measurements of new Germany said:

"The approximate area of today's 'Greater Germany,' including Alsace and Belgium but excluding the protectorate general government (an area around Warsaw, Poland) is 835,000 square kilometers (322,393 square miles), securing for Germany first place for size in Europe after Russia."

VICHY, France, Jan. 17 (AP)—An authorized source who for more than two weeks has taken a violently anti-British tone asserted yesterday that the British stole Canada and Egypt from France and the anthem "God Save the King" as well.

The words and music for that hymn, he asserted, were in fact written for Louis XIV.

This was in answer to a radiocast made on Jan. 14 by Alfred Duff Cooper, British Minister of Information, who asserted among other things that French newspapers were now simply "the German press printed in French."

It was the day's second attack upon the English, for the News Agency Havas, government-controlled, blamed the British troops who retreated last spring from Flanders for the current shortage of food in France.

Havas republished a dispatch from DNB, the official German News Agency, stating that Germany was sending 600,000 tons of potatoes to the occupied and unoccupied zones of France and 100,000 tons of sugar.

"This," the French Agency went on, "is of the greatest importance since the stock of food for the French population was destroyed by English troops during the retreat from Belgium and Northern France. Now England tries by all means to halt the transport of food from the United States to France."

Two days ago, a similar attack on Britain, charging it with having weakened Spanish-French control of the Western Hemisphere, came from the authorized French source.

[This anti-British campaign appears to have got under way at about the time that Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin added to his functions by taking over control of the French press, radio and cinema.]

In answer to an appeal to Latin Americans and Spaniards made by Mr. Duff Cooper on Jan. 10, the French spokesman asserted that the Latins had been "perpetually the victims of the English."

The British, he said, had treated the French Canadians "like the Irish—that is to say, like dogs."

He accused the British of taking from France, Canada, India, Egypt, the Suez Canal. He blamed Britain for the "abasement" of Spain, the "vassalage" of Portugal, and the sanctions of 1935 against Italy—a step which the French "did everything possible to prevent."

Hold Tobruk To the Last, Italians Told

WITH BRITISH FORCES OUTSIDE TOBRUK, LIBYA, Jan. 17 (AP)—Burrowed within the semicircle of a 30-mile defense line which includes a 10-foot tank trap, the 30,000 Italian regulars at Tobruk apparently have been ordered to resist the pending British assault to the last, if necessary.

The function of this prospective defense, the British believe, is to permit the remainder of Marshal Graziani's hard-pressed African Army to reorganize in the Bengasi region, about 200 miles west of Tobruk.

The presence of German dive-bombers in the Mediterranean and the possibility that their activity may be extended to North Africa has become a most important factor in this arena.

The British declare Italy herself can no longer be regarded as a serious threat; but if the Germans get in the problem may become difficult. So far, no German planes have appeared in Libya and the Italian Air Force in the area is not active.

The massing of British men and material at Tobruk continues.

At Salum, Egypt, near Bardia, barbed wire which the Italians had strung along the frontier was used to make a stockade.

Many of the men are bitter over what they say was the Italian High Command's failure to deliver air and naval aid. When Italian planes raided Salum recently, dropping bombs near the stockade, some of the prisoners broke into an anti-Fascist song.

The captives are fed largely on captured Italian supplies and each gets a quart of water daily.

87 Plane Wrecks

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Air Ministry news service said the remains of 87 Italian airplanes lie at the El Adem Airdrome 15 miles south of Tobruk, the largest airdrome in Italian-owned Libya.

Most of the planes had been rendered unserviceable by RAF bombings, the Air Ministry news service said, and then fired by the Italians to make repairs impossible.

The British also said they found a machine shop containing about 24 propellers, 12 engines and "some thousands" of spare parts.

The news service said the Italians had fitted out El Adem with billiard tables, shower baths, modern kitchens, tennis and badminton courts. A large electric power station had been left untouched.

Bishop of Munster To Visit Vatican

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Bishop of Münster, Count Clemens von Gaalen, is preparing to leave for Rome within the next few days on invitation of Pope Pius XII, reliable sources said tonight.

Whether other leaders of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany will also go to Rome is still uncertain, it was said. It was regarded as probable, however, that they would go, and the impression prevailed that there would either be a conference of German Bishops at the Vatican or that they would be received individually.

Motor Fleet to Rescue Sailors Backed by British Aid Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—An appeal for donations to equip a fleet of speedy motorships for a rescue patrol in the dangerous waters off Britain was made today by Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the British War Relief Society of 730 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Aldrich, a New York banker, said the society would seek an initial $150,000 to equip 30 boats and revealed that $20,000 had already been sent to furnish four such craft.

The drive for boats is aimed at eliminating the high rate of fatalities among seamen whose vessels have been sunk by enemy submarines or aircraft in waters near Britain.

"An earnest plea for quick action in this emergency has been cabled us by the British Sailors' Society, a great relief organization which will direct the duties of the patrol fleet," Mr. Aldrich said. "Each boat will be a seagoing hospital under the supervision of medical men, outfitted with first-aid kits, hot drinks, warm blankets, and complete equipment for its work. The hundred of lives which are needlessly lost constitute one of the great tragedies of the war at sea."

Field Kitchen Presented

Simultaneously the Jewish section of the Inter-Faith Committee to Aid the Democracies presented the first of a fleet of mobile field kitchens to be contributed for British civilian aid to Frederick W. Gehle, chairman of the fund-raising division of the British War Relief Society.

The field kitchen, which will bear the name of the late Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, represents the proceeds of a special performance given on Dec. 30 by Maurice Schwartz and the Yiddish Art Theater to aid Great Britain. The Jewish section of the committee hopes to raise enough money to give 200 such field kitchens to the British.

The Save the Children Federation of 1 Madison Avenue appealed today for funds to establish additional homes near London for children under five years of age who are from bombed areas. Each shelter will cost $3,000 and the children housed therein will be those unable to be evacuated with their mothers.

Gratitude to the people of the United States for their personal kindness to himself and for their efforts to extend aid to Polish sufferers was voiced here by Ignace Jan Paderewski, Polish pianist and statesman, yesterday. He said he hoped that the National Paderewski Testimonial, which will observe the fiftieth anniversary of his debut in this country during the week of Feb. 15-22, would become a tribute to the "valiant heroes" of the war and that all funds raised would be utilized to aid war victims.

United Effort Needed

"The honor you are bestowing on me now, in addition to your unfailing friendship I have always been proud to enjoy," he said, "comes at a moment when all our efforts should be united in order to help and assist those who fight in defending the most sacred principles of democracy and of our civilization when all the tribute, appreciation and all our gratitude should be concentrated upon their heroism and upon their valiantness.

"In spite of those considerations my appreciation of your kind thought, my warm response to the suggestions of the Testimonial Committee, makes me accept its plan with deepest gratitude.

"For the sake of millions of innocent victims of this terrible war, to whom the proceeds of the manifestations connected with my name are going to bring help, from the bottom of my heart I wish you every success and I thank you."

Ruman-Soviet Tension Grows; New Hitler Grab Seen Near

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 17 (AP)—Signs of increasing friction between Soviet Russia and Rumania and diplomatic reports that Adolf Hitler intends to take over Rumania and make it a German protectorate kept the Balkans in a state of anxiety today.

All traffic on Hungarian railroads, except international trains, was suspended last night, adding to the general apprehension. The action was believed by observers to mean that the German military command had found it necessary to take drastic steps to complete the projected movement of 300,000 troops with full motorized equipment before the end of January.

A high diplomatic source said repeated clashes had occurred on the Russian-Rumanian border with Rumanian guards being slain in incidents along the Bessarabian-Bucovina frontier.

One theory expressed by observers is that these clashes—which have been denied officially—are being used by the Russians to determine how far the Nazis might fall bavk in Rumania should the Soviet demand the Provinces of Moldavia and Northern Dobruja from Rumania.

[Russia took Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina from Rumania by an ultimatum last June. Moldavia and Northern Dobruja border on those ceded territories to the south, deeper within Rumania. Southern Dobruja was ceded to Bulgaria last June under an Axis-dictated settlement.]

Reports persisted that a deal was possible whereby Soviet Russia would be given a free hand in these provinces in return for a free German hand in Bulgaria.

Diplomatic quarters said it was generally believed that if Herr Hitler should formally take over Rumania, which already is a Nazi troop center, the new German Minister to Bucharest, Baron Manfred von Killinger, would be Gauleiter (Nazi District Leader) in the protectorate.

Reasons cited in German quarters for establishment of a Rumanian protectorate included the difficulties encountered in smothering potential conflicts between the Army and the Iron Guard, in moving military trains, billeting troops, speeding production and controlling the populace.

Canadian Butter Output Raised 265,275 Pounds

OTTAWA — Canada's production of creamery butter in 1939 totaled 267,612,546 pounds, an increase of 265,275 pounds over the preceding year.

Growth of R. A. A. F. Personnel

LONDON, Ontario, Jan. 17 (CP)—Since the outbreak of war, personnel of the Royal Australian Air Force has inceased ten times, manufacture of airplanes has been started in the Commonwealth, and flying training schools have increased from one to 30, Sir William Glasgow, Australian High Commissioner to Canada, said here.

In an address to the London Canadian Club, Sir William told how Australia, hoping like the rest of the Empire that war could be averted, had been sadly unprepared. Personnel of the R. A. A. F. consisted only of approximately 300 officers and 3,800 other ranks. Now approximately 33,000 airmen have been accepted into the R. A. A. F. and another 13,000 are waiting to be called up. Nineteen operational squadrons have been formed and five are already in active service in Great Britain, the Middle East and the Far East.

About one-third of the recruits will complete their training in Canada, he said, while others will graduate in South Africa.

Loans Planned

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Jan. 17 (AAP)—The Commonwealth Government was expected today to seek two loans of £25,000,000 each during the first half of the year to finance the war and public works.

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Screen, Music, Stage News—Inauguration of President on the Radio

Capra's 'John Doe' Related To 'Mr. Deeds' and 'Smith'

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

That time of year is here when another Frank Capra picture is about to be released. This procedure has been followed now for about nine years—though in the beginning of his association with Robert Riskin, the writer, Mr Capra sometimes released as many as two or three films a year. Lately, however, it has been one a year, running through a list that includes "Lady for a Day," "It Happened One Night," "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," "You Can't Take It With You," "Lost Horizon," and "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington."

The new film will be "Meet John Doe," again projecting Mr. Capra's familiar theme of one simple and honest man against "the system." Lately the theme hasn't varied much. "Mr. Deeds" and "Mr. Smith" could almost change clothes with John Doe, and you would scarcely notice the difference. But of the sincere interest of both Capra and Riskin in social betterment there can be little doubt.

* * *

The Capra-Riskin association—which perhaps deserves more space than it usually receives, since almost any director in Hollywood would jump at the chance to have Bob Riskin do a script for him—goes back quite a way, and was, according to Mr. Riskin, quite accidental in the beginning. Riskin had been in New York producing plays, and was signed by Columbia to produce pictures. A few days after reporting to the Hollywood studio he was invited to a studio conference, where he took his place as inconspicuously as possible and listened to a small man who was speaking to the assembled writers and executives.

* * *

"He was telling a story—very badly," Riskin recalls. "Even so, I thought I recognized it, and the recognition was painful because the story was the plot of a play, 'Bless You, Sister,' which I had written and produced unsuccessfully in New York. The little man who was telling the story so seriously was, as you may have guessed, Frank Capra."

After Capra had finished, Riskin was asked to tell what he knew of the play, and immediately informed the group that it had been an unsuccessful play, and that he didn't think it would make a successful picture. Capra was on his feet at once with objections, and after that Riskin and Capra became close friends, and have been collaborators ever since.

When they were trying to sell studio executives the story, "It Happened One Night," Riskin, remembering Capra's enthusiastic but halting manner of telling a story, said to his friend, "Let me tell this one." He sold it. He recalls that when Clark Gable reported to work on the picture, having been "borrowed" in the usual Hollywood fashion, Gable said to Capra, "I've been sold down the river. This is the body. Where do you want me to put it?"

Claudette Colbert argued long enough to get her salary doubled before she would accept a role in the film. But from that time on Capra and Riskin had no trouble getting the casts they wanted for their pictures.

* * *

Gradually, the idea of pooling their interests financially as well as artistically began to interest both men; and eventually this was worked out. Both left Columbia and are at present producing "Meet John Doe" at the Warner Brothers Studios, using their own money, however, together with what they could borrow. Neither has received any salary or drawing account during the production: but this time they will share the profits, with a cut to the studio whose facilities they used for production, publicity, and exploitation.

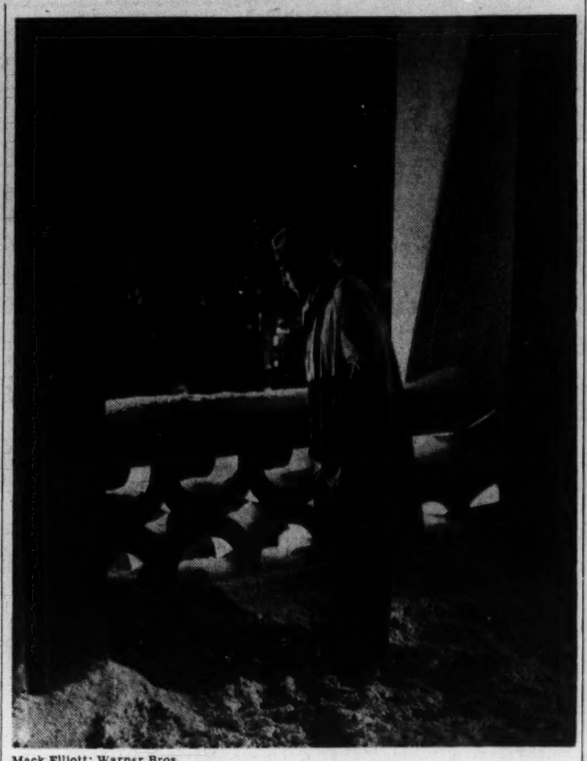
Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck, both of whom have been in Capra pictures before, will have the leads in "Meet John Doe." In the cast will be Edward Arnold, Walter Brennan, Spring Byington, James Gleason, and Regis Toomey. The picture took eight months to shoot, and will be released sometime in February.

Ballet Russe Programs

The complete programs for the engagement of the Ballet Russe at the Boston Opera House follow:

Feb. 18—Les Sylphides (Chopin), Paganini (Rachmaninoff), Graduation Ball (Strauss).
Feb. 19—Carnaval (Schumann), Petrouchka (Stravinsky), Graduation Ball.
Mat., Feb. 20—Swan Lake (Tchaikovsky), Cinderella (D'Erlanger), Aurora's Wedding (Tchaikovsky).
Eve., Feb. 20—Swan Lake, Le Coq D'Or (Rimsky-Korsakoff), Aurora's Wedding.
Feb. 21—Les Sylphides, Paganini, Protée, Prince Igor (Borodin).
Mat., Feb. 22—Carnaval (Schumann), Coq D'Or, Graduation Ball.
Eve., Feb. 22—Aurora's Wedding, Paganini, Graduation Ball.

A program to be given in Springfield on the evening of Feb. 17 includes "Aurora's Wedding," "Paganini," and "Graduation Ball."



Mack Elliott; Warner Bros.

Gary Cooper as John Doe

In a scene from the Frank Capra production of "Meet John Doe."

'Chad Hanna'

"Chad Hanna," as it comes to the screen at the Metropolitan, is at its best as a combination of period atmosphere and early circus backgrounds handsomely photographed in Technicolor. It is less successful in its narrative, which has been derived by Nunnally Johnson from Walter D. Edmonds' story. The yarn tends to be episodic and artificially contrived around a triangular situation. But the plot in this instance seems of less importance than the settings and decorations.

Henry Fonda has done a grand job as Chad Hanna. Stolid but not without courage, furnished too with a delightful humor, is Mr. Fonda's rustic canal boatman who joins a circus inadvertently after helping a runaway slave escape and who ultimately becomes a happy subject in the domain of canvas and tanbark.

Interspersed with details of circus life in the last century, the plot recounts how Chad falls in love with the star rider (Dorothy Lamour) of the Huguenine Circus, marries another girl (Linda Darnell) after the star leaves, and then quits his wife and Huguenine as result of a row with the circus owner. Chad finds the star (Miss Lamour) who tells him that he is really in love with his wife. So Chad returns to the beleaguered Huguenine outfit, leading an elephant and its owner, and arriving just in time to save the circus from folding its tents for good.

Linda Darnell, as the heroine, is as pretty as a Technicolor picture Miss Darnell, by the way, has a wonderfully funny scene in which she is suspended by an apparatus used in teaching bareback riders. Dorothy Lamour has a role which seems manufactured. There are several robust character performances by players like Guy Kibbee, Jane Darwell, and John Carradine. The cast is large and so is the field of action as the circus rambles through upstate New York as that region might have been found in the first half of the nineteenth century.

The companion feature, "She Couldn't Say No," is a farcical film about a lawyer and his feminine assistant who discover themselves arrayed as opposing counsel in a rural breach of promise suit. Roger Pryor, Eve Arden, Cliff Edwards and Clem Bevans have the chief parts.

Civic Symphony Orchestra

The Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor, recalled the career of Frederick S. Converse at its concert in Jordan Hall last evening, presenting an elegiac movement from the photo-music-drama, "The Scarecrow," in which Converse collaborated as composer in 1923.

The piece was a reminder of Converse's devotion to historic methods in a period when everything was going veristic, impressionistic, or atonal. The piece sounds more advanced, notwithstanding its conservative character, than many things of the 20's which at the time seemed to be opening new paths. Converse's works stand as an argument to prove that America better expresses itself in tone through the accepted methods of the Old World as a whole than through some momentary fashion of this or that Continental capital.

Another item fresh in sound though standard in style which the organization presented was the Piano Concerto No. 5 in F major of Saint-Saëns, the solo part being played by Félix Fox.

Mr. Fox, a brilliant executant, handles the most elaborate passages with an ease that would appear astonishing if he cultivated ever so little the airs of a virtuoso, and if he employed a few perfectly allowable flourishes of gesture. But going in for Bostonian poise and self-restraint, he lets difficult feats pass off as the routine of the job and rests his case on its merits. High, too, are its merits, not only in regard to execution but, more important, in regard also to tone. For the piano in a Saint-Saëns concerto wants good tone. The orchestral scoring allows for it and even presupposes it. A lighter conducting hand than Mr. Wagner applied would have been none the worse for last night's performance. But the Civic Symphony exists avowedly as a school, and the required thing is that everybody do his part well and maintain good ensemble relationship with everybody else. Precisely that happens in the playing, which shows craftsmanlike from concertmaster right through the membership. **W. P. T.**

To Honor Sherwood

At its meeting in Carnegie Hall, Saturday evening, the National Institute of Arts and Letters will award a gold medal to Robert E. Sherwood for distinguished achievement in the theater. John Erskine will make the presentation.

Carmen Amaya's Debut

Carmen Amaya, flamenco dancer, is making her United States debut at the Beachcomber, New York, tonight. Her company includes five guitarists, and her dancing partner in one number will be Antonio Triana.

Maurice Seymour

Mercedes McCambridge

Radio actress, to play in Arch Oboler story, tonight, WNAC, 9:30.

Week-End Programs Based On Washington Ceremonies

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Outstanding in the list of radio week-end events will be a score of programs based upon and reporting the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

Music events include the American air debut of Stella Roman soprano, and the return of Lawrence Tibbett to a radiocast matinee of Metropolitan Opera; the first of four concerts conducted by Bruno Walter; an infrequent appearance of Dorothy Maynor, the negro soprano; and premieres of several popular musical programs.

Tonight

Speakers, features:

Soldiers of the Second Armored Division at Fort Benning, Ga., to be heard in the "Friday Night Army Show," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Senator James F. Byrnes, South Carolina, in behalf of "Aid to Britain"; CBS-WEEI, 10.

Senator Guy M. Gillette, Iowa, on "The Real War Issues"; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Variety:

Alec Templeton to be heard from New York, on tour, with Vass Family as guests; more Lancashire stories about "'Erbert Pinwinkle," by Pat O'Malley; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

Charles Boyer to star in "Espionage," story of Vienna; comedy by Cantor and Pious, scheduled in Kate Smith hour; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Drama:

Mercedes McCambridge and Howard Duff to co-star in Arch Oboler comedy, "Papa Jonathan"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Frances Farmer and George Raft to co-star in version of "A Free Soul"; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Music:

Alfred Wallenstein has programmed Rosenmuller's Suite "Student Music"; Milhaud's Fourth Symphony; Martinez' "Pagina Romantica," and Dubensky's "Soldier's Song," for "Symphonic Strings"; MBS-WAAB, 8.

Quiz:

Owen Davis, playwright, to appear on panel of "Information Please," with Levant, Kieran and Adams; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Saturday

Speakers, features:

Charley Stookey, CBS farm reporter, to forecast American agriculture in 1981, "Country Journal"; WEEI, 12 noon.

Representative James W. Wadsworth on "A Challenge to Courageous Citizenship," before Women's National Republican Club luncheon; CBS-WEEI, 2.

Raymond Massey to resume role of Lincoln in special CBS "Report to the Nation" contrasting duties of Lincoln with those of Mr. Roosevelt; CBS-WEEI, 6.

MBS to introduce its coverage of the inaugural of President Roosevelt with interviews of the heads of various inaugural committees; WAAB, 7:30.

Senator Ernest W. Gibson, Vermont, new chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Music:

American air debut of Stella Roman, soprano, and first radiocast opera matinee of season by Lawrence Tibbett, in Verdi's "Otello"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 4 (Italian); Beethoven's "Coriolanus" Overture; Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht," for strings; and Brahms' Variations on a Theme by Haydn, programmed by Alfred Wallenstein for concert with the NBC Symphony Orchestra; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Principal airs from Walter Damrosch's "Cyrano de Bergerac," from Rostand's play, to be sung by Marion Claire and Conrad Thibault; MBS-WAAB, 10.

Premiere:

"Matinee at Meadowbrook," popular music session, with trombone-playing band leader Bobby Byrnes and his orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 4.

Sunday

Pre-inaugural features:

Inauguration preview highlights, MBS-WAAB, 11 a. m., 12 noon, 1, 3, 7:40; MBS "dress rehearsal" 11:15.

H. V. Kaltenborn, on "The Background of the Inauguration"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 3:15.

"Historical Inaugurations of the United States," dramatizations; NBC-Red-WNAC, 4:30.

Inauguration Concert, from Constitution Hall, Washington; Charlie Chaplin to deliver closing speech from his film, "The Dictator"; Robert Sherwood, master of ceremonies; Nelson Eddy to sing; Hans Kindler to conduct National Symphony Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, NBC-Red-WNAC, MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Speakers:

English children in New York and principal Canadian cities to be heard in round robin short wave relay with parents in Britain; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30 a. m.

C. I. O. leaders Philip Murray, R. J. Thomas, Thomas Kennedy, and David McDonald to explain point of view on labor co-operation in national defense; CBS-WEEI, 2.

Ted Malone to be heard from home of Edgar Allen Poe, Richmond, Va.; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Norman Thomas, Edward L. Bernays, and Harold D. Lasswell to discuss "Morale—First Line of Defense," in Round Table; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Music:

Shostakovitch's First Symphony and Strauss' "Tales from the Vienna Woods," programmed by Erno Rapee for Music Hall concert; Rosemarie Brancato to sing "Ah, Fors e Lui," from Verdi's "Traviata" and Serrano's "Marinella"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Bruno Walter, conducting first of four concerts with New York Philharmonic-Symphony, has programmed Beethoven's Symphony No. 3, in E flat ("Eroica") and Debussy's tone poem "La Mer" ("The Sea"); CBS-WEEI, 3.

Gladys Swarthout to sing Dvořáks' "Songs My Mother Taught Me" and Scottish aria, "Comin' Through the Rye"; Albert Spalding to play Sarasate's "Malaguena"; CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Dorothy Maynor to sing "Love's Old Sweet Song," "The Last Rose of Summer," and "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls," with Chicago Women's Symphony; CBS-WEEI, 5.

Joseph Szigeti, violinist, to be soloist in Mozart's Concerto in A major (with Joachim cadenza), with Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra; MBS-WAAB, 7.

Helen Traubel, soprano, has chosen "Brünnhilde's Warning and Sieglinde's Answer," from Wagner's "Die Walküre," Grieg's "Ich Liebe Dich," "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," the Scottish "Loch Lomond" and Work's "'Tis the Spring"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Drama:

Sheridan's "The Rivals," by "Great Plays" company; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3.

Ray Milland of the screen in "Scene of the Crime," mystery story, in Conrad Nagel's drama period; BCS-WEEI, 6.

Myrna Loy and Don Ameche to co-star in "The Magnificent Obsession," Screen Guild show; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Helen Hayes in adaptation of play, "Within the Law"; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Monday

Inaugural programs:

Preview high lights; MBS-WAAB, 10, 11, 11:15 a. m.

Inauguration of President Roosevelt and Inaugural Address; CBS - WEEI, NBC - Blue - WBZ, MBS-WAAB, 11:30 a. m.-1:30.

Inaugural parade; CBS-WEEI, NBC-Blue-WBZ, MBS-WAAB, 2.

"One Nation Indivisible," with Dorothy Thompson as chairman; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Raymond Massey

To re-create Lincoln role in dramatic portion of CBS "Report to the Nation," Saturday, WEEI, 6 p. m.

Stage News

New York

"Lady in the Dark" did not open last evening at the Alvin Theater, due to the indisposition of its star, Gertrude Lawrence. The new Moss Hart play will have its Broadway debut Thursday, Jan. 23.

* * *

S. N. Behrman's "The Talley Method" has changed its New York opening from Jan. 27 to Feb. 3. The week's postponement is occasioned by the addition of Baltimore to the try-out tour. The New York address of the Ina Claire-Philip Merivale starring attraction will be Henry Miller's Theater.

* * *

The Hollywood Theater Alliance, producers of "Meet the People," at the Mansfield Theater, are seeking new material. They have decided to make their revue an annual affair. Robert Rapport, stage manager, is designated as local recipient of sketches and ideas.

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Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Talley Method," by S. N. Behrman. Starring Ina Claire and Philip Merivale. 8:30. Matinees Saturday 2:30. (Last performances in Boston Jan. 18.)

Music

Tomorrow

Steinert Hall—
Recital by Gloria Greene, child pianist, 3.

Little Theaters

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder, presented by the New England Repertory Company, 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 2, 5, 8:10. "Pastor Hall," with Nova Pilbeam. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Santa Fe Trail," Olivia de Havilland and Errol Flynn. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:35. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray and Brenda and Conina. 1:40, 4, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland," 1:15, 3:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle" featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," Dennis Morgan and James Craig. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. "Information Please." 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Cross Country Romance. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Met. Spotlight—
"Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:25. "She Couldn't Say No," Roger Pryor and Eve Arden. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:15.

Modern—
"Four Mothers," Claude Rains, Priscilla, Rosemary and Lola Lane, Gale Page. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Here Comes the Navy," 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"Arizona," Jean Arthur. 10:54 a. m., 2:33, 6:12, 9:51. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Rita Hayworth. 9:30 a. m., 1:09, 4:48, 8:27.

Paramount—
"Santa Fe Trail," Olivia de Havilland and Errol Flynn. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:25. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray, 10:56 a. m., 1:58, 5:05, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—
Stage Show: 1:20, 5:15, 9:10. "Doomed Caravan," William Boyd. 12, 3:55, 7:35. "Devil's Pipeline," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:40, 10:15.

Scollay—
"Four Mothers," Claude Rains, Priscilla, Rosemary and Lola Lane, Gale Page. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Here Comes the Navy," 11:50, a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please." "Pete Smith—Humor," "The Trouble with Husbands," enacted by Robert Benchley. "Travel," "John Nesbit Explains the Origin of American Slang," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Arizona," Jean Arthur. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Rita Hayworth. 1:35, 5, 8:30.

Telepix—
"O. Henry's Prize Short Story," "Information Please," "American Slang," "Winter Fun at Lake Placid," "Popular Songs," "Ben Turpin's 'Small Town Idol,'" cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Films in Boston

Trans-Lux—
"Sensation," featuring John Lodge. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:02, 5:44, 8:25. "Hell's Angels," 10:36 a. m., 1:18, 4, 6:42, 9:25.

Tremont—
"Wife, Doctor and Nurse," Loretta Young and Warner Baxter. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:15, 7:50. "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant. 10:30 a. m., 2:10, 5:55, 9:35.

Uptown—
"South of Suez," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Little Men." 2 and 6:15.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Dancing on a Dime." 2 and 8.

Regent: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "Long Voyage Home." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. "Laddie," Tim Holt and Joan Carroll. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 3:45, 7:50, 9:55. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 2, 5, 8:05.

Brookline Village: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 3:35, 6:37, 9:40. "Dancing on a Dime," Grace MacDonald. 1:50, 5:12, 8:14.

Cleveland Circle: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Little Nellie Kelly." "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore, 2 and 8.

Harvard: "East of the River," John Garfield. "Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero, 2 and 7:45.

University: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 3:10, 6:25, 9:35. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 3:18, 9:18. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now," Dennis O'Keefe. "That Gang of Mine," East Side Kids. 2. Continuous from 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 3:15, 9:25. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Third Finger, Left Hand." 3:10, 9:25. "Street of Memories." 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. "Cherokee Strip" Richard Dix. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. 2:56, 8:10. "Sky Murder." 1:40, 7, 9:54.

Park: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell. 1:30 and 7:45

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Saps at Sea." 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 3:33, 9:33. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 1:54, 7:54.

Hyde Park: "Carson City Kid." 2:10, 8:30. "Meet the Missus," R. Karns and Ruth Connelly. 3:12, 9:32.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 3:05, 8:50. "March of Time." 2:40, 9:25.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 1:51, 5:01, 8:11. "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. 3:02, 6:12, 9:22.

Mystic: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:55, 6:55, 10. "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald 3:15, 8:20.

Maplewood: "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean. 1:55, 7:40. "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell. 3:26, 9:16.

Orpheum: "Flowing Gold," John Garfield and Frances Farmer. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Melody Ranch," "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 3:25, 9:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Street of Memories," Lynn Roberts. 1:45, 8. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:12, 9:27.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. 3:35, 8:35. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2:35, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 3:15, 8. "Murder Over New York." Charlie Chan. 2 10:15.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Little Men," Ralph Morgan, Trent Durkin and Frankie Darro. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood and Rex Harrison.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Little Men," Ralph Morgan. "Pride of the Bowery."
Strand: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "So You Won't Talk."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.10.
Revere: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. "Saps at Sea," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 2, 6:30.
Davis Square: "Earthbound." "Marked Men." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Bette Grable. "The Westerner"; Gary Cooper. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Dancing on a Dime," Grace MacDonald. "Secret Seven." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Sandy Get Her Man," Baby Sandy. "Charter Pilot."

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. "Saps at Sea," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Charter Pilot," Lynn Bari and Lloyd Nolan. 3:09, 7:54. "The Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. 3:30, 9:05.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Youth Will Be Served." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Captain Caution," Victor Mature. "Sandy is a Lady," Baby Sandy 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Mark of Zorro" Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "March of Time." 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. 3:38, 8:04. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. 2:15, 6:40, 9:43.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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The Christian Science Monitor
January 17, 1941

Today's Woman

A Wednesday and Friday Page
Page Seven

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Mothers Pool Ideas on How To Achieve a Restful Home

Have You Teen-Age Children? Then You'll Want To Compare Notes With These Mothers

Mother-Daughter Series—1

By Winifred Inglis Baumgartner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Where's my jacket? . . . Who's seen my tennis balls? . . . Can you take a reef in this slip? . . . Has anyone phoned? . . . Let's have a slumber-party. . . . Mail here yet? . . . Did anyone feed Taffy? . . ."

Sounds like a dial-twister, doesn't it? But, it isn't. This is just a normal, half-hour interval in any home of growing girls. Life doesn't stand still for our 12 to 18-year-olds any more than it did when they were small. And that means it is anything but static for mothers.

Yet the borderline between bustling activity and wearing confusion is so finely drawn that it is well at times to pause for a check-up. First, however, let us remind ourselves of a marked asset we mothers possess. With the passing of years most of us have acquired a convenient imperviousness to many minor issues in our homes. Every little problem is no longer a Major Crisis. We listen to reports of snagged hose with a veteran's calm. We can walk into the kitchen and rescue a batch of burning fudge without batting an eye.

But there are numbers of incidents which, though trifling in themselves, may, collectively, mar the peace and restfulness of a home.

One Solution

Take the radio, for instance. Your home has three children, let's say, and two adults. That means five varied tastes and moods. What will you have—swing or symphony, baseball or book review, drama or quiz? Or—heavenly silence? Our remedy, and you'll probably smile at this, is four radios! One large one, three rather scrubby little ones. One of the small ones resides on a screened porch during the summer, and is a veritable magnet for young friends. I close the outer door and go off to my nap or book, and all is well. (The neighbors? No complaints as yet; for the little radio hasn't a very loud voice.) The other two small radios are upstairs. We insist on reasonable hours and medium-low volume, and the pleasure derived from satisfying individual tastes without disturbing other members of the household is of inestimable value. If you haven't already tried it, I strongly recommend a second radio, at least. It may be an inexpensive little has-been, like ours, but you'll find it worth its weight in gold.

A whole series of problems, trivial but collectively important, may revolve around the dinner table. Probably many of you have frequently had the experience of placing a tempting, hot dinner on the table only to find that the family, who but a minute before were present and accounted for, have evaporated into thin air. Repeated calls finally rouse most of them, but the thrill of anticipation of appreciative appetites has by then died down to a disgruntled rumble. In our family we feel we have neatly circumvented this vanishing act by ringing a three-minute bell. This means "Go and wash"—"Comb your hair"—"Don't dash out to the mailbox." It gets the various members of the family into action, albeit rather reluctantly sometimes, without the sound of a human voice. Then, when the final bell rings, they are all set to gallop in. Of course I must see that things are well timed, and must use the bell regularly, or the plan loses force.

And what about your dinner conversation? Is it pleasant? Is it interesting? Is it shared, or have you a little monopolizer in your home? It is, I believe, a mother's task and privilege to control the quality of the dinner conversation. This isn't always easy, but if you have a few rules and stick to them, the task will be simpler. Never allow money matters to come up for discussion at the table. Make them wait until after dinner. Then, surprisingly enough, they smooth out rather easily. Don't bring up petty annoyances and grievances that may have cropped up during the day. Don't, above all, burden a father with a long account of worries and problems. You no doubt have things to talk over with him, but choose another time rather than the dinner hour.

Encourage Conversation

Encourage your children, at dinner, to give news of their day, to describe an interesting school assembly or sports event perhaps, or to discuss some vital topic. Try not to correct their slang or even their grammar. (The other children will hop on them fast enough for flagrant violations.) You are after volunteers, and you won't get them if they sense tight-lipped disapproval of how they express themselves.

Your older girls will perhaps listen with a pained air to The Youngest's incoherent account of a hike or a Mickey Mouse comedy. Remind them, privately, that only a few years back they, too, had the same interests, recounting them with the same amazing lack of proportion, and have them give The Youngest a break. Of course, if The Youngest has been indulged to the point of wanting the center of the stage all the time, that is quite a different matter, and it is time to get busy gradually diverting attention from that member.

One of the greatest single forces for harmony in a home is courtesy. I mean unfailing courtesy—the "thank you" for being called to the telephone and for the errand run; the "sorry" for an inadvertent disturbance of another's possessions; the pleasant asking, rather than the rude demanding tone of voice. Children absorb and reflect courtesy at a very early age, and it increases with the years until it is as natural as breathing.

Closely allied to courtesy is consideration of others. This manifests itself in countless small acts of thoughtfulness, such as running another's bicycle to shelter during a sudden shower; carrying coat-hangers to the faithful laundress and stopping to chat a bit; sighting and clipping an article on a sister's hobby and dropping it on her desk; saving a glass of lemonade for the thirsty tennis player who will soon be home. Young people do such things casually and do not want much attention called to them, but the spirit prompting them is a precious influence in any home and should be encouraged.

One mother tells me that she considers self-reliance in the members of her family a valuable force in keeping their home well-balanced.

Teach Self-Reliance

"We teach them to solve their own problems rather than to burden everyone else with them," she said. "We are glad to advise, but the solution of most of their problems is up to them. We believe we are making our daughters self-reliant. It tells in many ways within our home. They show a vigor and a purpose about their tasks.

"Our oldest daughter," she continued, "tried out for a leading role in a recent high school operetta. It meant a great deal to her to win this particular part. Well, for some reason, her audition was poor. She rather went to pieces. She came home very disappointed and feeling most unhappy about it. It would have been so easy for me to go to the phone and beg the voice teacher, whom I know intimately, to overlook Nan's unfortunate try-out. But that is something we never do.

"We recommended to Nan that she try out a second time if she had the opportunity, and take it on the chin if she didn't get the part. I reminded her it was entirely up to her, however, what she did, and that her father and I could not and would not interfere.

"A few days later she came home radiant. She had tried out again, successfully this time, and had won the leading role."

Gives Fresh Perspective

A mother said to me the other day, "I find I am more serene and that our home is always pleasanter if I make a business of getting out every day. It may be nothing more than a brisk walk, but it does me a world of good. It lifts my thoughts above the next meal or the unfinished mending. I come home refreshed, better equipped to meet household problems. Certainly I am more interesting to my family for getting out, and I enjoy them more, too."

Lunch time in a home where there are several school children often finds everyone in a tearing hurry. The hour is all too short and the trip both ways, whether by foot, bicycle, or car, takes valuable time. Unless lunch is ready absolutely on the dot, it is gulped down and a general stampede ensues. But who am I to tell you this? You've discovered it for yourselves, I'm sure, and already know the one solution—lunch served promptly, every day.

In homes where girls are growing up, perhaps the most important piece of equipment in the whole house is—you've guessed it—the telephone. Day and night it shrills blithely, impellingly. At a certain tender age girls leap at its magic sound, innocently confident the call is for them regarding a Scout meeting, a movie, or something else dear to their hearts. But after a few months of serving as phone-lackey the novelty palls. The ratio is all wrong. The calls for them are about one in ten. The responsibility of writing down messages or numbers for the absent one—and make it a rule that they must be written and put in a conspicuous place—begins to be burdensome. So the former trusted leaper now hides or turns a deaf ear, and the phone shrills and shrills.

Why not try the "chain" method? This works especially well when the family are all home around mealtime. Here's the way you play it. The phone rings. Someone answers it (I know, I know, but someone has to start every game), but it's for Jean. Jean takes the call and is responsible for answering the next ring, which, very likely, is for Joyce. Jean calls Joyce who, in turn, must answer the next time. And so on, working out a neat division of labor.

And this reminds me. What do you do about calls that come in during the actual dinner hour? Are you adamant about having a maid, or yourself, answer and say, "Dorothy is at dinner now. If you'll leave your number, I'll have her call you in a few minutes," or have you, too, told yourself reasonably (and spinelessly) that after all it is practically the only time your children can be reached and plead that the calls be limited to short ones? Well, if you ever get that one worked out, let me know about it. It is still an unsolved problem in our home, due to my own vacillation.

Yet, perhaps I'll be a little sorry to use your solution and find it effective. For, after all, bells and horns are signs of plans and thrills; of youth and happiness; of running tubs and hurrying feet; brief, swinging skirts and casual sweaters; of tiny bows on bobbing hair; and of first formals so crisp and sweet and young they quite unaccountably make your heart ache. It's a wonderful age—gay, eager, breathless—and it passes all too soon.

First of four Friday articles

Armstrong Roberts

In these scenes of typical family life are found droll examples of the points brought out in Mrs. Baumgartner's article (left). Top left—Teen-age life centers around—you've guessed it—the telephone. Those important school and social dates are made by phone, and the rivalry for its use is keen. It's often a case of first come first served and the other fellow has to wait. Top right—If boys always won, perhaps there'd be more peace in many homes. Or is it the girls who are at fault? They win as often as the boys do these days and they are sometimes a bit tactless about it. Lower right—If youthful hands are kept busy with entertaining tasks, home will be more restful for mother.

London's Women Carry On

By Phyllis M. Lovell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Life for the London housewife is made up at the present time of strenuous happenings. Upon her fall the responsibilities of keeping the home going, of snopping in haste between the shriek of warning sirens, of making skilled use of those foods which happen to be available when she sallies forth with her basket, of contriving to eliminate all kinds of waste and of saving all paper, bones and metals. She must see to the safety of her family by day, and she must make sure—so far as she is able—that her family sleeps as well as may be by night.

Going about during the day, one comes constantly in touch with women who, unaided by the excitement of direct action, are carrying the responsibilities of British home life. They are calmly courageous.

I overtook a group of three working women yesterday as they entered one of the parks. They were hatless, but meticulously neat. One of them was recounting the affairs of the previous night to the other two. I could catch only a part of the recital.

"So there's no furniture now. At least, not much. A bed and two chairs, and them's rather messed up. But one can't grumble. Other folks—" The three passed out of earshot and I missed the rest.

A grandmother of my acquaintance, sleeping in an underground shelter the other night, heard the sound of an incendiary bomb upon the roof of her building. Barefooted, and quite alone, she ran up the six stories to her front door, discovered the lighted bomb upon the floor of her sitting room, collected it in her coal shovel, threw it out into the garden, and then successfully put out the fire it had started.

By the same evening all was ship-shape once more. She had even gone to the lengths of repairing her ceiling. When neighbors recognized the fact that she had probably saved more than a dozen homes, she made light of it. "Any sensible person," she said, "would have done the same."

London's ordinary home women are doing great things. They are handling matters in the present emergency in a way which goes near to surprising themselves and certainly almost bewilders those who are privileged to look on.

Three-in-One Cookie Recipe

By Isabel Cornell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since filling the cookie jar is often left until the last minute, perhaps you would welcome a recipe that's proved to be practical magic.

It is called the "All-in-one Cookie Jar Filler"—or just "The Makings," for short. By means of it, three different kinds of cookies may be prepared at the same time from practically the same lot of ingredients. A "special formula" is added to each third of the dough, before baking, to make the difference.

If you have no mixer, let the butter soften well before you start cooking, then you will find the creaming process much easier. Beating in each egg separately helps to combine the ingredients well.

Another tip: before you start to bake the drop-cookie batter, put the refrigerator-cookie third, and the third to be rolled, in the refrigerator to chill. Then if your work is interrupted, the doughs may be left chilling and prepared for baking whenever it is convenient. If you have time for fancy figures and fussing, you will find that the batch to be rolled is very easy to handle. In fact the dough needs so little flour for rolling, the reworked cookies taste just as good as the others.

Here's the recipe for

The Makings

1½ cups butter or substitute
3 cups sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
3 eggs
4½ cups sifted cake flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt

Cream softened butter; add sugar gradually, beating well. Add vanilla and then eggs, one at a time. Add mixed and sifted dry ingredients. Divide batter into thirds; prepare for baking as directed below. Bake in moderate oven, 325° F. to 350° F., from 5 to 10 minutes. Watch carefully. Remove from heat when brown at edges and lightly brown on top, but still soft. They will crisp on standing. Keep in airtight box or cookie jar.

Special Formula for Orange Refrigerator Cookies: Beat 2 egg yolks; add grated rind 1 orange and 1 lemon. Add ⅓ cookie dough and mix well; form into roll and wrap in wax paper; chill until firm. Slice ⅛ inch thick and place on greased cookie sheet. Allow room for spreading. Decorate with citron and candied cherries. Bake as directed.

Special Formula for Oatmeal Cutouts: Add ¾ cup rolled oats, 1 tablespoon dark molasses, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon nutmeg and ¼ teaspoon ginger to ⅓ cookie dough. Mix well and chill. Roll ⅛ to ¼ inch thick; cut with fancy cutters; decorate with raisins and dates if desired. Bake as directed. If you want to outline cookie boys with frosting, beat 1 egg white until stiff, add confectioners' sugar until the right consistency to apply through pastry tube or gun onto baked cookies.

Special Formula for Almond Drop Cookies: Beat 2 egg whites until stiff but not dry; fold into remaining third of cookie dough together with ½ cup chopped almonds and ½ teaspoon almond extract. Drop on greased cookie sheet; sprinkle with shredded coconut if desired. Bake as directed.

Pure! Nothing added. Only skins, seeds, water removed.
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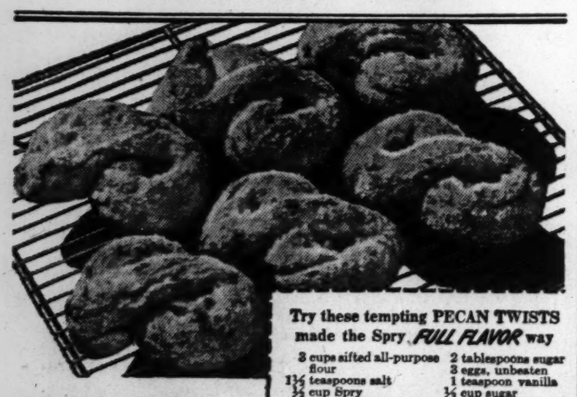

Try these tempting PECAN TWISTS made the Spry FULL FLAVOR way

3 cups sifted all-purpose flour
1½ teaspoons salt
½ cup Spry
2 cakes compressed yeast
½ cup lukewarm milk
2 tablespoons sugar
3 eggs, unbeaten
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ cup sugar
1 cup pecans, finely chopped

Sift 1½ cups flour with salt. Cut in Spry until as fine as meal. (Triple-creamed Spry mixes like magic.) Crumble yeast into milk. Add sugar and let stand until dissolved. Combine flour mixture and yeast mixture and beat until smooth. Cover and let stand 20 minutes.

Add eggs, singly, beating well after each addition. Add vanilla and blend. Add remaining 1½ cups of flour and mix well. Set bowl over lukewarm water (80°F.) and cover. Let rise about 1 hour.

Combine sugar and nuts. Drop dough from tablespoon into nut mixture. Roll in mixture like breadsticks. Twist each piece into a figure eight. Place on Spry-greased baking sheet. Let stand 5 minutes. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 10 to 15 minutes. Makes 2 dozen—but watch them disappear! They're so light, tender, tasty, for purer Spry lets you get the FULL rich goodness of the eggs, vanilla, nuts and sugar. Be sure to use Spry!

(All measurements in this recipe are level)

(Clip and save this Spry recipe)

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The Home Forum

Kuling Holiday

NOTHING BETTER typifies the enduring spirit of China than the rather unusual combination of the understanding patience of my friend, Li Shen Sen, sage and scholar, and the ancient ginko tree, which stands near Kuling in the Lu Shan Mountain range of Central China.

Our summer pilgrimages to those wind-swept summits, after the burning heat of the plains, were eagerly anticipated. How well I remember my last journey to that cool, peaceful retreat, where with Li Shen Sen I was to spend a part of each day studying the Chinese classics.

* * *

Rugged mountains rise abruptly from the fertile Yangtze Valley behind the thriving river-port of Kiukiang. As we climbed arduously up the foothills, seated in our comfortable wicker sedan chairs supported by long poles on the shoulders of stalwart coolies, the slowly rising tropical sun changed dark purple shadows to mauve; it crept mysteriously between the feathery plumes of the bamboo groves, it glistened on the taut muscles of our devoted bearers. Sparkling water tumbled past the jungle undergrowth into shaded ravines, thick with fern fronds, tiger-lilies, and wild wistaria.

The sweet call of the brown larks, the chatter of the inquisitive jays, echoed and re-echoed through the rocky gorges, while closer to our path we heard bees humming their way into the honey cups of the blue-bells along the edges of the narrow, twisting path that stretched before us high as hope. Iridescent butterflies lighted on leaves that fluttered in the fresh breeze, themselves like petals of some exotic flower. Can it be, I wondered, that a little farther on we will actually touch the golden clouds of early morning piled against the warm sky? Already we felt the exhilaration of the thin, clear air.

* * *

At each rustic rest-house, while our coolies paused for a brief breathing spell or a bowl of rice, we gazed down upon the level country below us through shifting masses of silver mist. Gaily colored vegetable gardens, laid out in intricate geometric designs, reminded us of the carefully selected patterns of our great-grandmother's patchwork quilts. Insect orchestras and the fragrance of flowering shrubs, three thousand feet above sea level in the rarefied atmosphere, gave us a sense of freedom and exaltation. Even our carrier coolies responded to this moment of liberation. They laughed and shouted exuberantly with their companions.

Finally, the trail turned sharply into The Gap. We had reached Kuling. Our climb was rewarded there; for suddenly we had come upon the cluster of a Chinese villa, houses of mountaineers and the quaint, flimsy shops of petty merchants who served the summer colony. On all sides was the sound of laughter and sing-song voices engaged in friendly gossip.

* * *

This was the remote summer capital of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Over the main thoroughfare, the trees made a lofty and triumphal archway. Through the settlement we passed, on toward the ultimate goal of our pilgrimage along an inviting path winding into the heart of the mountains.

The ginko tree, and its two evergreen companions, dominated a small plateau. Li Shen Sen and I left our sedan chairs and reverently paid our tribute to this impressive landmark, old centuries before the Christian Era.

Silent and thoughtful, my philosopher-friend contemplated this patient work of nature. I, too, shared something of the mood his kind face mirrored. Together we felt the timelessness of China, her indomitable spirit, her willingness to wait and be wise. Utterly aloof and serene, the lacy crest of the ginko seemed to reach into the boundless future.

HELEN CORY BLISS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"OAKRIDGE FARM—LATE SUMMER": *A Painting by Sir William Rothenstein*

SIR WILLIAM ROTHENSTEIN is a celebrated English portraitist. His hundreds of portrait drawings alone form an extraordinary record of the notable Englishmen of our time. He is not so well known, perhaps, for his landscapes, in which his expert draftsmanship and fine understanding of composition are as delightfully blended as in his likenesses.

This subject, which was lent by the Birmingham City Art Gallery to the collection of contemporary British paintings shown at the New York World's Fair in 1939, must have had a special significance for the painter. It represents a group of farm buildings in the Cotswolds, that was his home for eight years. He went back to live in London in 1919, but his affection for Oakridge was so great that he still kept a cottage there to which he might return.

In "Men and Memories," one of the volumes of his autobiography, he speaks thus of painting at Oakridge Farm: "It was during, as it were, the masculine seasons of winter and high summer," he says, "that I could best use my resources. In the changing drama of the year I found constant inspiration. In London, when no model came, I would feel at a loss; not so in the country, and the Cotswold buildings are especially paintable. Stone buildings always move me—austere in gray weather, pale, livid even, against a stormy sky, they are warm and sparkling in the sunlight. In our house and outbuildings and in a great wych-elm in a field below, I found subjects to my hand."

He has painted a corner of the farm here in late summer, with the sky deep blue behind its light clouds, the trees full and green, and the buildings, as he says, "warm and sparkling in the sunlight."

Speaking for Poland

MANY WHO come (to America) from western and southwestern Europe represent the finer elements of their race. This is not so true of the Pole. The more cultivated he is, the less adventurous, and his deep-rooted nature, shy of novelty, transplants poorly into foreign soil. He seldom moves, . . . and in his exile more often settles in France or Switzerland than in America. The promise of an improved livelihood does not tempt him, because his patriotism and conscience do not permit him thus to enfeeble the intellectual and spiritual fibre of his race. . . .

There are rare exceptions. Josef Hoffman, Helena Modjeska, and her son, the Delaware bridge engineer, came to remain. Modjeska's love of Shakespeare, and the opportunity to play him in English with such distinguished players as Edwin Booth, Henry Irving, and Joseph Jefferson, held her fast. Others who came with her, a small company of artists and writers, broke away, one by one, from their new mooring, and returned to an older anchorage. The so-called American-Polak is generally an unschooled peasant, or an artisan, driven to America by his credulity in fantastic reports of the new-world opulence. He has helped to build its skyscrapers and its bridges; he has cultivated the plains of Kansas and Iowa; and he has moulded the impression that Poland is a nation of laborers and tillers of the soil.

Of late, by slow degrees to be sure, yet with ever-growing frequency, more is being heard in America of Poland's esthetic and scientific contributions. The biography of Marie Sklodowska Curie did much to right a false estimate, and to modify the American conception of Poles, not without awakening a mild surprise that a woman so internationally important should be in spirit and by tradition a Pole. It may be long years before the typical American acquires the generous attitude of the Englishman and the Frenchman toward things Polish. Those of us, "Americans by adoption," who still speak the Polish language, and who know what wealth of romance lies yet undiscovered in Polish art and literature, look hopefully to the time when it may stand better revealed, that coming generations of Americans may know it as living beauty.—From "After Thirty Years: Poland Revisited," by HELEN O. BRISTOL. (Rutland, Vermont: The House of Tuttle.)

The Wave

This bank of earth is like an ocean wave.
It has a crest of sod that slowly breaks
As wind and heavy rains take out the soil
From under it; yet seldom does it fall
Until some lively country boy climbs up
To stamp it off and, laughing, ride it down.

In early spring the crest is overrun
With countless tiny flowers, too small for bees,—
Too small, almost, to make a child's bouquet.
They look like pale blue mist breathed from the wave.

The bank looks to the south. I like it best
When winter has returned with ice and snow,
For while the level land is cold and white
The bank on sunny days is warm and brown.
I sit upon its glowing slope and think
That it could lift and quickly carry me
To any time or place of my desire.
But all I seem to need of time is Now,
And all I ever need of place is Here.

I look upon the bank, the wave, and see
That its high curling crest is graced with snow—
A perfect whitecap—but beneath is sand.
I gently dig my fingers into it,
And thank the sun for winter tenderness.

WADE VAN DORE

Skater

When the sun came out,
Silver flashed
On the square of blue ice.
And the small red figure
Turning, turning,
Had the shadow of a bird.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

"Comfort ye my people"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE IS no one who has not at times cried out for comfort. Human ills seem to take many forms and are called by many names, but every discomfort is simply another variation of the claim that life is material. It is useless then to look to materiality for comfort. In fact, "material comfort" is a solecism. True comfort is spiritual; it comes from God alone, and since God is always present, man is never comfortless. "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people," is the message of cheer which God gave humanity through the prophet Isaiah (Isaiah 40:1).

Because of his clear understanding of the nature of God, Jesus was able to comfort those who sought his help. He comforted the hungry with the manifestation of Love's abundance, the sick and the sinning with the evidence of Spirit's wholeness, and those who mourned with the proof of ever-present Life. The comfort which Jesus brought to the family of Lazarus was far different from the human efforts of those good neighbors who "came to Martha and Mary, to comfort them concerning their brother" (John 11:19). Shallow comfort they had to offer, for they believed that Lazarus was dead; while Jesus, in proving him to be alive, gave true comfort indeed.

On the night of the last supper Jesus' disciples, who had long been turning to him as their comforter, were saddened by the realization that soon they would no longer have him with them. But Jesus lovingly told them they could not be deprived of the true Comforter, the truth which he had taught. He said (John 14:16, 17), "I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever; even the Spirit of truth." Christian Scientists recognize divine Science as this Comforter. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states this clearly on page 55 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and Christian Scientists have proved in their own lives that it is true. The testimonies given in Christian Science churches and those printed in *The Christian Science Journal* and the *Christian Science Sentinel* verify this. Here are related healings, through the truths taught in Christian Science, of almost every form of human discomfort.

There is perhaps nothing sadder than the helplessness sometimes felt by one in his desire to bring comfort to someone he loves. Today many people have this feeling about world problems, for, steeped as it is in materiality, the world is crying out as never before for comfort. Christian Scientists rejoice that they are not without power to help. By lifting their thoughts to the great unfailing source of all comfort, they can be of universal comfort. On page 210 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy gives this counsel: "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them." She continues, "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited." This, then, is the way we can bring true comfort to the world—by keeping our minds filled with Truth and Love.

One Wednesday evening, on her way from a testimony meeting in a Christian Science church, a student of Christian Science noticed an elderly woman who appeared to be burdened by some unhappiness. The student stopped her car and offered the woman a ride. As they rode along, the woman told her story. Her daughter was seriously ill in a hospital several hundred miles away, and was crying for her mother's comforting presence, and the mother, unable to go to her, was almost overcome with a sense of helplessness and grief. The Christian Scientist pointed out that it was not God's will that the daughter should suffer. God, she said, the great and only cause, had not created any of the conditions mentioned, and because He had not created them, they did not really exist. She encouraged the woman to rejoice in this truth. This, she told her, was the one thing she could do, and the only thing necessary to do. Some weeks later, at another Wednesday evening meeting, the student heard the woman repeat the story and give its joyous sequel. She said that she had done as the Scientist had told her to do: she had spent most of the night rejoicing in God's goodness and ever-presence. Shortly after this she received a message that her daughter was healed, her recovery definitely beginning the morning following that night of joyful, affirmative prayer. Certainly she had brought her daughter comfort far greater than any she could possibly have brought had she been able to go to her in person, but unequipped with the truth.

No wonder Christian Scientists rejoice in the words of Paul (II Corinthians 1:3, 4), "Blessed be God, . . . who comforteth us in all our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble, by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.]

„Pocieszajcie lud mój"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

NIEMA TAKIEGO któryby niekiedy nie zapragnął pocieszenia. Ludzkie nieszczęścia nabierają przeróżne postacie i różnie je żwiemy, ale każde strapienie jest poprostu odmianą poglądu że życie jest materjalnym. Wobec tego twierdzenia, przeto, zbytecznym byłoby szukać pocieszenia w materjalności. Prawdę mówiąc, wyrażenie „pociecha materjalna" nieprawidłowym nadużyciem idjomatycznym. Prawdziwa pociecha jest duchową; pochodzi jedynie od Boga, i ponieważ Bóg jest stale obecny, człowiek nie jest nigdy bez pociechy. „Pocieszajcie przeto lud mój"—oto jest otuchę dające zlecenie jakie Bóg dał ludzkości przez proroka Izajasza (Izajasz 40:1).

Przez swoje jasne zrozumienie natury Boga, Jezus zdołał pocieszać tych którzy wzywali jego pomocy. Głodnych pocieszał objawianiem obfitości Miłości; chorych i grzesznych, dowodami całkowitości Ducha; a tych którzy zmarłych opłakiwali, dowodami żywota wiekuistego. Pokrzepienie rodziny Łazarza przez Jezusa znacznie różniło się od wysiłków tych dobrych sąsiadów którzy „przyszli do Marty i Marii, by pocieszyć ich względem ich brata" (Jan 11:19). Płytkie było ich pocieszenie, gdyż oni wierzyli że Łazarz był zmarł; podczas gdy Jezus, dowiódłszy że żył, dał pociechę prawdziwą.

Podczas ostatniej wieczerzy uczniowie Jezusa, którzy oddawna zwykli byli zwracać się do niego po pocieszenie, zasmuceni byli wiedzą że wkrótce zabraknie go wśród nich. Lecz Jezus kochająco powiedział im, że nie mogli być pozbawieni prawdziwego Pocieszyciela, tej prawdy jaką nauczał. Rzekł Jezus (Jan 14:16, 17), „Prosić będę Ojca, a innego Pocieszyciela da wam, aby z wami mieszkał na wieki, Ducha prawdy." Wyznawcy Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej uznają Wiedzę jako owego Pocieszyciela. Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej stwierdza to wyraźnie na str. 55ej podręcznika "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma św.), a wyznawcy Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej swemi żywotami dowodzą prawdę tego. Ustne zaświadczenia dawane w świątyniach Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, i te drukowane w *The Christian Science Journal* i *Christian Science Sentinel*, potwierdzają powyższe. Zeznania te tyczą uzdrowień prawie wszystkich rodzaji ludzkich strapień, poprzez prawdy nauczane przez Wiedzę Chrześcijańską.

Prawdopodobnie niema nic smutniejszego niż bezradność często odczuwana przez osobę pragnącą przynieść pocieszenie komuś ukochanemu. Wiele osób odczuwa dziś tą bezradność wobec problemów światowych, gdyż świat dzisiejszy, pogrążony w materjaliźmie, usilniej niż kiedykolwiek przedtem woła o pocieszenie. Wyznawcy Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej radują się, że nie są bez środków pomocy. Przez wzniesienie swych myśli do wielkiego niechybnego źródła wszelkiej pociechy, mogą stać się pocieszeniem świata. Na str. 210ej "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (Pierwszego Kościoła Chrystusa, Uczonego, i Różne), Mrs. Eddy daję tą poradę: „Ukochani, umysły wasze tak zapełnijcie Prawdą i Miłością, że grzech, choroba ni śmierć nie zdołają w nie wejść." Dalej pisze, „Prawe myśli są zbroją nieprzenikliwą, która wdziana, będzie wam tarczą przeciw atakom błędu różnorodnego. I nietylko sami będziecie ochronieni, ale korzystać będą wszyscy na których myśli wasze spoczywają." Oto jest sposób którym możemy przynieść prawdziwą pociechę światu—przez utrzymanie umysłów naszych napełnionych Prawdą i Miłością.

Pewnej środy z wieczora, studentka wracająca z testymonialnego zebrania w świątyni Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej zauważyła starszą kobietę, która zdawała się uginać pod ciężarem jakiegoś nieszczęścia. Studentka zatrzymała swój samochód i zaofiarowała się odwieść niewiastę. Podczas jazdy, owa kobieta opowiedziała swoje zmartwienie. Córka jej była krytycznie chora, i leżąca w szpitalu o kilkaset mil oddalonym, wołała o pocieszającą obecność swej matki, która, nie będąca w stanie jechać do chorej, zrozpaczona była poczuciem swej bezradności. Studentka zwróciła uwagę niewiasty na to, że nie było to wolą boską aby córka jej cierpiała. Bóg, wielki i jedyny powód, nie stworzył żadne z warunków wymienionych, a ponieważ nie były stworzone przez Boga, nie istniały w prawdzie. Zachęciła kobietę do radowania się tą prawdą, nadmieniając, że jest to jedyna rzecz którą mogła zrobić, rzecz która była konieczną. W kilka tygodni później, na środowym zebraniu, studentka słyszała powtórzenie owej opowieści przez tą samą kobietę, z dodaniem radosnego końca. Uczyniła jak studentka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej jej poradziła; spędziła większą część nocy radując się boską dobrocią i wszechobecnością. Wkrótce potem otrzymała wiadomość że córka jej była uzdrowiona, a jej powrót do zdrowia bezprzecznie datował od rana po owej nocy radosnej, potwierdzającej modlitwy matki. Jasnem jest, że przyniosła swej córce pociechę o wiele większą niż mogłaby jej przynieść nawet swoją obecnością przed nabyciem prawdziwej wiedzy.

Nic więc dziwnego, że wyznawcy Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej radują się słowami Pawła (L II Kor. 1:3, 4), „Błogosławiony niech będzie Bóg, . . . który pociesza nas w wszystkich naszych strapieniach, abyśmy mogli pocieszać tych którzy są w potrzebie, pociechą którą myśmy sami byli przez Boga pocieszeni."

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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In Which London Is Seen to Express All These Things

LIKE ALL STRONG characters it seems, in each of its moods, to be complete, and none can say which mood is truly London. Under rain it is as definitely itself, we feel, as under sunshine, and as definitely itself at dawn as under its evening fervour of lamplight. In the sharp light of spring, the silver of September, or in the rich glooms of winter, it is always London and no other city. Each season is a phase of a character so rich that, however seen, it gives the illusion of a full and absolute character. But it is only an illusion, and the more you seek to realise it, the farther it withdraws, as the Englishman withdraws from attempts to discover more about him than he chooses to reveal. Again and again you think that you have caught the whispered secret, and again and again you know that it has eluded you. You may be near to it at dawn, at noon, at dusk, at midnight; but if you thought you were near to it at dawn, you find at noon that it was mocking you; and its noon message is mocked again at midnight. You may stand by the heart of the city upon some night of midsummer, when the breeze carries the smell of moist earth from the rural solitudes to Holborn, and think that in that moment you have found London; and you have not. You may stand in Piccadilly Circus, and watch the sky-signs spelling their foolish fables across the night, and you may think that there you have London; and again you have not. You may stand in one of the inner squares, and listen to the city's orchestra—an orchestra so balanced that it gives nothing shrill or reedy or brassy—and you may think that there you have London; and you have not. . . .

You may stand on Highgate Archway at night, and look down into the vast valley of the city, into a darkness so profound that it seems not darkness but a sleeping creature, and in that vision of living darkness you may think that you have seen London; and you have not. You may look from the railway into the ashy streets of Clapham Junction or New Cross; you may stand at some central point and look down miles of stony avenues stretching into a spectral infinity; you may stand in the full mid-day whirl of Charing Cross; and in each of these moments you may think that you have come close to the heartbeat of London—and you are as far away as ever.

For London is all of these things and none of these things. . . . It is a great work of art in which, like all great works of art, every man finds himself.—From "City of Encounters," by THOMAS BURKE. (Boston: Little Brown.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1941

Strike Halts 2 Newspapers In New Haven

Work stops when printers call a sudden walkout on city's only daily publications.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17 (AP)—A strike of approximately 100 compositors halted work today in the printing plants of New Haven's two daily newspapers, the Journal-Courier and the Register, two of the Nation's oldest publications.

The Journal Courier, founded in 1795, missed all morning editions, while no type was being set in the plant of the 128-year-old Register, an afternoon paper.

Richard Ryan, Chairman of the Scale Committee of New Haven Typographical Union No. 47, which called the strike last night, said the union sought a written contract providing a wage increase and vacations with pay, and that John Day Jackson, Publisher of the Register and owner of the controlling interest in the Journal-Courier, had "consistently refused to negotiate."

The strike was sanctioned, Mr. Ryan said, by the International Typographical Union, and was called after local members had voted 74 to 1 to stop work. He contended that the union had given Mr. Jackson more than a month's notice of its desire to negotiate a new contract, but that the Publisher had said the union had "no right to open" the existing agreement.

Mr. Jackson withheld comment.

Approximately 60 of the strikers were from the Register composing room, while the remainder were from the Journal-Courier.

Editorial employees said it was the first time in its 185-year history that the Journal-Courier had missed an edition.

At the Register plant, editorial workers, proof readers, stereotypers, and pressmen went about their tasks.

Fall River Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 17—The Metals Process Company, which has been shipping scrap iron to foreign countries, was hit today by a strike involving most of its 450 workers. A closed shop and wage increases are asked.

Raymond A. Dooley, District Organizer for the Scrap Iron and Metal Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, said workers voted to strike at a meeting attended by delegations from the company's plants in Providence, New Bedford and Taunton, as well as Fall River.

Exports of scrap iron and scrap steel have been forbidden by Presidential order since Oct. 16, except to Great Britain and countries in the Western Hemisphere.

Walkout Settled

WEST WARREN, Mass., Jan. 17 (AP)—The eight-day-old strike at the Warren Textile Print Works was settled last night. Included was a stipulation that workers drafted for military service will retain seniority rights. About 150 were idle.

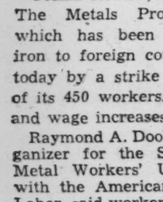
The settlement was announced at a meeting attended by Louis Endelson, owner, and Joseph Knapik of Providence, R. I., representative of the Federation of Dyers, Finishers, Printers and Bleachers of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Terms included closed shop, minimums of 50 to 65 cents an hour depending upon seniority, an additional 10 per cent wage increase effective July 1, 1942.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with rain or rain and sleet mixed tonight; lowest temperature near freezing; Saturday mostly cloudy and slightly colder than today; moderate northerly winds diminishing late tonight.



Maine: Cloudy tonight and Saturday, with snow in north and sleet or freezing rain in south portion, ending over south portion Saturday; warmer in extreme north portion tonight, slightly warmer in southwest portion Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight with snow, except freezing rain or sleet in lower elevations; Saturday cloudy and somewhat colder with snow squalls in the mountains.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with rain and sleet tonight; Saturday mostly cloudy, slightly colder.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	21	New York	34	32
Chicago	35	25	Norfolk	40	38
Kansas City	29	29	Philadelphia	34	34
Los Angeles	53	51	St. Louis	43	40
Miami	69	67	San Francisco	44	42
Minneapolis	24	24	Washington	35	38
New Orleans	50	49			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., January 17. B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:00 p. m.; height 10.4 feet. Saturday, 2:31 a. m.; height 10.0 feet. Light all vehicles by 5:56 p. m.

All of Them Did a Pretty Good Job

By a Staff Photographer

Old English Cornet in Group

Top: Alvin H. Ball, trumpet player in the Boston Symphony Orchestra, makes a hobby of collecting interesting old trumpets. In his right hand Mr. Ball holds an old English cornet, which is about half the size of the relatively modern instrument held in the other hand. Below: As far as "Skipper" is concerned, trumpets should be seen and not heard, and as for photographers, the cat might say they shouldn't even be seen. The horn which "Skipper" fails to appreciate is an old Fleugel horn, made in France.

To Play Trumpet Is to Know It But Collecting Is Acquaintance

Get Alvin H. Ball of the Boston Symphony Orchestra talking about trumpets, and you've started an interesting tale.

The story, he insists, is about trumpets. Rather closely concerned, however, is a young boy who joined a school band in Arizona and stepped right up the ladder of musical fortune to win a place in Boston's famous "Symphony."

To play a trumpet is to know it, of course, but really to get acquainted with an instrument is to begin a collection. That's Mr. Ball's theory. His collection, which he began about five years ago, already includes such rare specimens as an English cornet of 85 years ago, a Fleugel horn made in France, and a German trumpet used in European orchestras about 40 years ago.

Oldest Type Now in Italy

If Mr. Ball were to acquire the "Adam" of all trumpets, he would possess a ram's horn used by the shepherd boy of old to call his flock. He would place beside it the ancient horn which resounded at Greek and Roman fanfares, and echoed through the Middle Ages in signals from land and sea. He would include, too, the horn with a crook in it, by which the pitch was regulated. Next, he would find a key bugle, until he finally brought his collection up to the first horn with valves which transformed it into a trumpet, and a fullfledged musical instrument.

The oldest horns in preservation, he says, are those which were used in Beethoven symphonies, and these are now in Italy. In those days the horn was practically a one note instrument, and when different tones were called for in the score a number of horns were used with variation in tone regulated by the crook.

Mr. Ball suspects that there are probably many interesting old trumpets tucked away in family attics even now—probably good examples of the old instruments. The French Fleugel horn which he now possesses he obtained from a college chum who picked it up for $5 just to play for his own amusement. The old English cornet he purchased from a resident of Marlboro, Mass., who used to play it as a boy in England.

Mr. Ball's Musical Climb

Yes, there really is a difference between the cornet and the trumpet, Mr. Ball assured the doubting reporter. The difference, he explained, is in quality of tone. The cornet is broader in tone. "It is softer," he said, "and allows for much more fluid execution on the instrument, the trumpet being more stiff and set."

It was the cornet, however, which started Mr. Ball off on his musical career. That was the instrument which he played in the boys' band in Arizona. When the family moved to Kansas and Mr. Ball became interested in a musical group there, he changed to the trumpet. After laying with the Kansas City Little Symphony Orchestra, he decided to take up music in a serious way and came to the Boston Conservatory of Music where he studied with Walter Smith and later George Mager, first trumpet player in the Boston Symphony Orchestra. In 1937 he played with the Pops orchestra and the next winter joined the "Symphony." Mr. Ball says that he practices three hours a day, in addition to regular orchestra rehearsals.

J. B. R.

Radio Ruling Tells Stations To Avoid Bias

In a ruling of significance to every radio station in the United States, the Federal Communications Commission, renewing the license of station WAAB in Boston, said today that "a truly free radio cannot be used to advocate the causes of the broadcaster."

The license of the Boston station was renewed by the FCC only after reprimanding its owners "for past practices," referring to a vigorous radio-editorial campaign in 1937 and 1938 against Massachusetts politicians and various interests, including horse and dog racing.

"Radio can serve as an instrument of democracy," the Commission declared in its ruling to WAAB, "only when devoted to the communication of information and the exchange of ideas fairly and objectively presented.

Cannot Be an Advocate

"A truly free radio," the statement continued, "cannot be used to advocate the causes of the licensee. It cannot be used to support the candidacies of his friends. It cannot be devoted to the support of principles he happens to regard most favorably. In brief, the broadcaster cannot be an advocate."

The renewal of WAAB's license brought at the same time a denial of the application of the Mayflower Broadcasting Corporation to replace WAAB on the air. The Mayflower Company, the Commission said, was not shown to be financially qualified.

In the renewal of the license to WAAB, the Commission said that John Shepard, 3rd, President of the Yankee Network which leases the station, has agreed not to broadcast its editorial opinion. Since September of 1938, no editorials have been broadcast from the station "and it is not intended to depart from this uninterrupted policy," Mr. Shepard said.

The Boston station has been under fire for several years because of its vigorous editorial campaign. In one of the editorials, Leland Bickford, managing editor of the Yankee Network News Service, charged that Massachusetts legislators could be bought "from $100 down to a pound of tea." And as a result, Mr. Bickford was brought before a special committee of the Legislature for questioning.

Many Politicians Attacked

The station carried on a forthright campaign against horse and dog racing in Massachusetts and linked many State politicians to these enterprises. Others drawing the fire of the radio editorials were criticized for other reasons.

When the Mayflower Broadcasting Corporation testified at a hearing in Boston in support of its application for a license to operate in place of WAAB, several prominent Boston and Massachusetts public leaders attacked WAAB. These included former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, and Frederick W. Mansfield and Malcolm E. Nichols, former Mayors of Boston.

In its renewal of station WAAB's license today, the FCC said it is authorized, "if public convenience, interest, or necessity will be served thereby," to renew a station's license.

In so doing, the Commission has reviewed a station's past operations in many cases. Its comment today, however, was generally regarded as its most comprehensive statement as to a sttaion's responsibility to avoid bias in presenting controversial issues.

Massachusetts Is Sixth In Membership of Legion

Massachusetts had the sixth largest American Legion membership among the 48 States in 1940, the Department of Massachusetts, American Legion announces. The Massachusetts members totaled 48,619. New York leads the States and some 20 Legion Posts in Europe, Asia, and South America with a membership of 97,350. Illinois, Pennsylvania, California and Ohio rank next in that order.

Millions Held As Wasted In Army Housing

Ft. Devens and Camp Edwards contracts among those attacked on floor of national House.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Charges were before the House of Representatives today that due to waste and extravagance at various Army posts—including Fort Devens and Camp Edwards in Massachusetts—the Army's tremendous housing program will cost at least $300,000,000 more than originally estimated.

Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan told the House yesterday that while $466,371,000 was appropriated last year for housing projects in the camps, a deficit of more than 70 per cent of that amount is indicated on the basis of expenditures to date.

Five Charges

Supporting his claims of waste and extravagance at the camps, including Camp Edwards and Fort Devens, Representative Engel included five specific charges:

1. On the basis of expenditures in 23 out of 85 army housing projects, the entire program will cost nearly 70 per cent more than first estimates, or an addition of $300,000,000 over $466,000,000 appropriated.

2. Although $10,815,000 was set aside for Camp Edwards, the final cost will be about $29,000,000; that $8,229,000 was originally set aside for Fort Devens, then increased to $12,474,000, and will finally cost $25,000,000.

3. The wage scale was 15 per cent higher at Camp Edwards than at New Bedford; that increases in wages for electricians, plumbers and others working for subcontractors were 73 per cent above the original scale fixed by the Labor Department.

Not Carpenters

4. That the contractor on the Camp Edwards project, Thomas J. Walsh, once stated that from 60 to 65 per cent of those workers who had drawn carpenters' wages were not carpenters.

5. That while higher than usual prices had been paid for wages and materials, an additional cost of 11 per cent had been added to all cost plus, fixed fee jobs. This would add $6,000,000 to the Camp Edwards project alone.

Under war department policy, Representative Engel said, the contractor should have been selected from within the State but in the case of Camp Edwards the contractor is the Walsh Construction Company, with its main office in Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Engel told the House that "Mr. Walsh," the firm's president had informed him that in June, 1940, he contributed $2,500 to the Democratic national campaign fund and that about two weeks before the election, he gave another $2,500 to "a Roosevelt organization in New York State."

Devens Housing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Public Buildings Administration has just awarded to C. J. Maney, Somerville, Mass., a contract for construction of an army housing project to cost $1,003,000 at Fort Devens, Mass.

When completed it will provide quarters for 300 army sergeants and their families.

The work is to be done on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis. The contractor will receive a fee of $51,000. Work is to be completed in 135 days.

Parking and No-Parking Just His Business

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 17 (AP)—At the corner was a no-parking bus stop but the rest of the block was marked off by parking meters.

Officer John Donahue was tagging the car parked in the bus stop when up ran the protesting owner: "I just went around the corner."

"What were you doing?"

"Installing parking meters."

Bridgeport Placed On Air Schedule

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board today authorized American Airlines, Inc., to add Bridgeport, Conn., as an intermediate stop on its route between New York and Boston.

Present intermediate points on the Boston-New York route are Providence, R. I., and Hartford and New Haven, Conn.

The Board said there ordinarily would be little justification for making Bridgeport an intermediate stop since it is only about 16 miles from New Haven. It added, however, that American operates a large number of schedules daily over the route and would be able to provide service to Bridgeport and New Haven on different schedules, thus eliminating the disadvantages which would result if both points were to be served on the same flight.

N. E. Cities to Test Air Warning

Six cities and towns in Massachusetts have been selected for an air raid precaution experiment during the "invasion" of New England by "enemy" planes next week to determine best methods of warning communities during an attack, it was learned at the Air Defense Command Information Center at Chelsea today.

The communities chosen are Auburn, Brockton, Framingham, Salem, Worcester, and Webster. Certain industries in these cities which might become targets for hostile planes have volunteered to assist in the test.

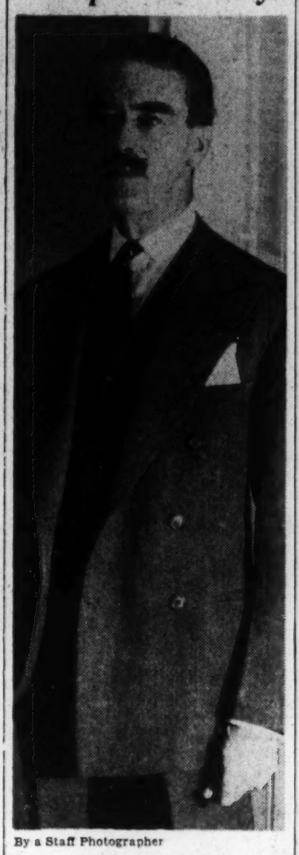
All but Brockton, which will be notified by radio, will be warned of approaching planes by telephone. These calls will emit from the Chelsea Information Center which will receive its knowledge of "enemy" activities from 400 observation posts throughout Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

At the first warning of planes in the vicinity of these cities the air-raid warden, appointed by local committees on public safety, will be notified of the impending "attack." A second call will notify key men in so-called non-essential industrial plants—that is plants not engaged in defense work. The third and final warning will go to the essential industrial plants.

Army officers stressed today that as far as they know workers will not take cover, sirens will not blow, nor will there be any blackouts in the event of night alarms. It is hoped that the experiments may be carried out without undue excitement.

During the four-day "invasion" period beginning Jan. 21, nearly 50 pursuit planes will be based at Trumbell Field, Connecticut; Westover Field, Chicopee, and East Boston Airport.

Antipodes Envoy



By a Staff Photographer

Richard G. Casey

Australian Minister to the United States photographed in Boston today.

Strong Links Between U. S., Britain Urged

Continued from Page 1

things past," he said. "The past is behind us, and unalterable, but the future is ahead, to be made something of. We people who belong to the new countries, freer as we are from hatreds and inhibitions, must tackle the future with fresh vision."

Referring to Australia's position in the war, he outlined the developments that brought about war, and pointed out that when Nazi Germany tore up the Munich agreement after only a few months, and invaded Czechoslovakia, "the scales fell from our eyes." Australia declared war voluntarily, he said, with memories of the first World War still fresh, and "with the sober reality that the same mad dog had broken loose again, and that we had to do so to help defend the freedom and independence of decent peoples."

The Australian minister is scheduled to speak again tonight on the events of "today and tomorrow" before the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, who will observe the 235th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin at the Hotel Somerset, Boston.

Mr. Casey will be the special guest at this meeting, the Fiftieth Annual dinner of the Society, during which presentations will be made of the Knox trophies to contestant winners in the United States Navy and Army.

Cordial Relations

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Jan. 17 (AP)—Relations between Australia and Japan, Minister of External Affairs Sir Frederick Stewart declared today, remain "cordial despite unavoidable trade and financial restrictions caused by the war."

Older Worker Sees Hope In Defense Program Jobs

The defense emergency is going to be an opportunity for the man over 40, especially in the mechanical divisions of production, James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of the State Department of Labor and Industries, pointed out today.

"I think this situation will prove to many that there is a lot more usefulness in the man over 40," said Mr. Moriarty.

"Among the high class mechanics at work today, I believe the percentage of men over 40 is higher than under 40.

"Men over 40 have been discriminated against in the past in many instances.

"There is a reason for this. After a peak of slackness, when many men are laid off because of no work, sometimes a company does not hire back men over 40 because of the insurance. If a concern has a pension plan, for instance, whereby it pensions its workers at 65, the younger employee has more years to go before becoming eligible for the pension."

State Much Interested

This State has been among the foremost in its interest in the older workers, the Commissioner of Labor noted. It made one of the few state surveys of older employees. Beginning in 1935, the inquiry took a year and a half. Then in 1937 Massachusetts passed a law prohibiting discriminations against workers between 45 and 65 because of their age.

Mr. Moriarty felt the survey and the law had had a useful influence. However only one case had been brought personally to his attention. It was very difficult to define discrimination.

In the administration of the Minimum Wage Law, for instance, it was a simple matter to look into an employer's books and determine whether or not an employee had been paid according to the law. That was a matter of figures.

But with discrimination on account of age, no such definite factors were to be found. The law also lacked teeth, the Commissioner observed, since it did not provide possible jail penalties for violation, but only for publication of names of violators in the newspapers, as the minimum wage law used to do.

Only One Complaint

In the single complaint brought before him, the Commissioner said he did not feel the evidence sufficiently convincing to warrant him in ordering publication of the company in the press.

The anti-discrimination law did a helpful thing in ascertaining the average number of employees above 45 to be found in an industry. It thus set up a standard. Inquiries have been made of the Labor Department as to what was normal for an industry.

In most instances firms are reported to be employing a proportion of older persons in conformity with the general standard in like kinds of business, as evidenced by the survey. This has been taken to indicate that there is a general disposition to conform to the general purposes of the law.

However the survey showed a group in some industries that did not measure up in their proportion of older workers as it should have.

Where a company is unionized, there has been very little discrimination against older workers, it is said, indeed there has frequently been a tendency for older people to be given preference.

Third Draft Call to Summon 3,000 Men of Massachusetts

More than 3,000 Massachusetts young men will be inducted into the United States Army for a year's training as a result of Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff's third call for selective service trainees issued yesterday.

This third draft call by the First Corps Area commander will bring 5,020 New England men into uniform during the week beginning Feb. 6—the date set for induction ceremonies to get underway.

The actual number to be called from Massachusetts in this draft will be 3,198—nearly twice the January number. This will bring the total Massachusetts men between 21 and 36 years of age in training to 5,447.

Two States Omitted

No men will be drafted from New Hampshire or Rhode Island in February because these states have already supplied a high percentage of draftees in the two previous drafts. Other New England States, however, will supply the following quotas: Vermont, 254; Maine, 138; Connecticut, 1,430

General Woodruff said he had planned originally on a higher total quota, but had decided against this move because, "I am insistent that there be medical facilities."

"I will not order one man to the colors," he added, "for whom there is not adequate hospital facilities in actual operation. We can take care of the present strength and the men called today, but no more at this time. I am proud that the health record of my command is one of the highest in the country and I intend to keep it that way."

Fort Devens First

While a large percentage of those inducted in the first two New England calls were volunteers, it is believed their number virtually was exhausted and that most of the men answering the third call would be actual draftees.

As in previous drafts the men will be sent to the Fort Devens Recruit Reception Station after which they will be distributed to various Army units.

Officials of the State Selective Service Headquarters were today preparing to tackle the big job of assigning quotas to the 173 local draft boards. It will require several days, officials said, to prepare the figures.

Fliers for Navy

Concurrent with General Woodruff's announcement of the third draft call yesterday the Navy Department in Washington announced that the quota of students for the Naval Reserve Base at Squantum will be increased from 12 to 70 a month.

Green Uniform

Spruce green will be the color of the uniforms for the new State Guard.

This was announced yesterday by Adj.-Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, following careful consideration, keeping in view that the color must not conflict in any way with any other branch of the military service. Bids for the 5,000 uniforms for the new guard, which will take the place of the National Guard, called into Federal service yesterday, will be opened Monday.

To Fort Devens

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—The garrison at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., will be temporarily reduced by 1,300 officers and men on Jan. 24, when the 18th Infantry Regiment, less one battalion, starts rolling in 298 trucks to Fort Devens, Mass.

"All Work and No Play"

By a Staff Photographer

Air Defense Volunteers Take Time Out

Miss Ledlie Laughlin, Concord, and Miss Anne Blake, Boston, two of the 180 volunteer women stationed at the Chelsea Armory Air Defense Information Center, learn the rules of Camelot from Francis Tuckerman Parker, of the well-known Salem game company. There are few idle moments for these volunteers, but if they come the girls will be prepared.

'Hail Worcester,' Worcester Hails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Telegrams from Worcester, Mass. to Worcester, England, marked the 250th anniversary, celebrated recently, of Britain's oldest surviving newspaper—Berrow's Worcester Journal.

Mr. George F. Booth, publisher of the Telegram and the Gazette in Worcester, Mass., sending greetings to the people of Worcester, England, wrote:

"Berrow's Journal has recorded Britain's triumphant survival after many crises and may it soon record another. Worcester factories here are working top-speed in making war machines and materials to aid you. Some fine English children are guests in Worcester homes for the duration of the war. We in the American Worcester as well as the people of America sincerely send hope for complete victory."

Many messages of congratulation were received by the proprietors from prominent men, including Lord Baldwin, Lord Nuffield, Mr. John Masefield, the Poet Laureate, Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Southwood, and Lord Camrose.

A special commemorative issue of the Journal carried an article by Mr. Wickham Steed and tributes from many other well-known journalists. Mr. Steed also gave a radiocast in celebration of the occasion.

Bay State Unit Ready to Start For Inaugural

Tomorrow morning at 8:45 the Massachusetts Electoral College, Democratic and Republican leaders, and friends will leave for Washington to attend the inauguration of President Roosevelt and of Henry A. Wallace as Vice-President on Monday.

From 8:30 to 8:45 a. m. Station WAAB and the Colonial Network will broadcast the ceremonies at South Station surrounding the departure of the Special Roosevelt-Wallace Inauguration Train. Speeches will be delivered by William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; James M. Curley and Charles F. Hurley, former Governors; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, Elliott A. Niles, Chairman of the Roosevelt-Wallace Inaugural Committee, and others. They are all going to the Washington affair.

Because of previous engagements Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will delay his departure until 9 p. m. Saturday. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Saltonstall. The rest of the Governor's official party, headed by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, will leave on the special tomorrow morning.

The Boston Fire Department Band will make the trip to the Capital. A concert is scheduled at South Station prior to the train's departure and sections of the band will entertain the guests in the lounge cars during the journey.

The party is scheduled to arrive in Washington at 6:30 p. m. Sunday. A parade from the train to the Ambassador Hotel is planned, while an informal reception is scheduled at the Massachusetts headquarters in the hotel.

John Roosevelt, son of the President, and his wife, had planned to go to Washington aboard the special train. However, because of business engagements they will leave later in the day by plane.

Rutland Railroad Economies Urged

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 17 (AP)—Lewis A. Putnam, of Barre, railroad economist who made a survey of the Rutland Railroad at the order of the United States District Court, has recommended that certain unprofitable operations of the road be stopped and that the present wage scale be maintained.

Mr. Putnam's report said the road was operating on too extensive a scale, in view of traffic revenue and future prospects, and tain unnecessary services would have $254,306 annually.

The road, which has been in receivership for more than two years, is dickering with employees over a proposed pay cut amounting to 17½ per cent. Meanwhile, a strike has been called for Feb. 15. Foreclosure proceedings against the road are pending in the Court.

Cafeteria—Common Style

John N. Meissner

Daily Visitor Aids Self-Service Plan

Fred S. Stone feeds one of the Boston Common squirrels who come down from lofty perches to greet him when he brings their supper —or maybe it's lunch, or breakfast. A code message tapped on a tree trunk signals Mr. Stone's arrival.

Rap-Rap-Rap on Linden Tree —Squirrels Find Food Is Free

Just off Tremont Street, near Lafayette Mall, on Boston Common stands a stalwart linden tree. So much does it look like any other tree in winter that you would never give it a second glance. However, to Fred S. Stone of Bulfinch Street, this particular linden means something. To him it is one of the most important addresses in Boston. In it dwells one of America's foremost families.

The other day, along about 4 o'clock, Fred Stone stopped by the tree, set his paper bundle down at the foot of it, went around to the west side where he rapped loudly on the trunk.

From a little round hole seven or eight feet above the ground came an excited "chucking," and out popped Mr. Squirrel with Mrs. Squirrel close behind. They both scrambled down the tree, jumped onto Mr. Stone's hand and scurried up his arm to his shoulder. Still not quite satisfied, the man rapped on the trunk of the tree again and called: "Hey you, Tiny! Hi there, Tid! Hello, Biddy; Ho you, Tim! Scram outa there you rascals! Come and see an old pal!"

A big commotion arose within the bole of the tree. Four young squirrels came tumbling out.

A moment later, as Mr. Stone drew several nuts out of his bulging pockets, some pigeons, a half-dozen sparrows and one lone chickadee put in a belated appearance. The chickadee alighted in his hand and tried to share a pecan with Mrs. Squirrel, but competition and the shell were too tough so she ruffled her feathers indignantly and fluttered away.

Fred S. Stone has been doing this sort of thing for the last two years. Every morning and afternoon he goes the rounds of the Common and pays regular visits to his furred and feathered friends. He says he knows of at least three big squirrel families that live within a 200-foot radius of the Park Street Subway. Besides these, he is on intimate terms with hordes of pigeons and innumerable sparrows.

Cook to Appear In Buckley Inquiry

Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook will be one of several witnesses to appear at the inquest next Thursday into the election of State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley, it was learned today in Boston Municipal Court.

The State Secretary has been asked to bring with him the official election campaign statement made by Mr. Buckley.

The petition seeking the inquest, filed by Vincent P. O'Brien in the Boston Municipal Court has been under consideration by Chief Justice F. Delano Putnam for several days. Since the filing of the O'Brien petition, a similar action has begun in the Superior Court and will be heard Jan. 18.

600 Churches Act to Arouse Boston Public

A provocative program of activities by 600 Protestant churches of Greater Boston designed to awaken public thought "to meet the exigencies of the day" was announced by the United Christian Mission today at its headquarters, 6 Beacon Street.

Under the chairmanship of the Rev. Ashley Day Leavitt of Harvard Church, Brookline, five committees have been set up to make an investigation of special subjects and to lead discussion groups and fellowship meetings during the Lenten season in Protestant churches throughout the metropolitan region.

Subjects Listed

These subjects, and those directing the program, include:

"The Responsibility of the Church during the present European Conflict." This topic will also include discussion of programs for the relief of war suffering and possibilities for a "durable peace"; it will be developed and presented at discussion groups by a committee headed by Dr. Leavitt.

"Forces of Social Disintegration" will be developed and discussed at meetings under a committee headed by the Rev. William H. Gysan, Director of the Unitarian Youth Council. This group will focus its effort on the beverage and alcoholic influence in Boston.

Discussion of "New Strategy for City Missions" will be encouraged under a committee headed by Bishop Raymond A. Heron of the Episcopal Church; this will seek to unify and increase the effectiveness of Protestant city activity.

Noon Meetings

"The Meaning of God in Human Experience" will be developed for discussion by the Rev. Edgar H. S. Chandler, Pastor of the Jamaica Plain Congregational Church and the Rev. Ralph Bertholf, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Wakefield.

The commission on "Youth and the Future Leadership of the Church" will be led by Malcolm Knowles of the Young Men's Christian Association.

These five groups will hold noon meetings next week and correlate their program tentative for public meetings in all of the 600 Protestant churches throughout Greater Boston who join in the work. A great number of discussion meetings are expected to be held during February, March and April.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Jan. 18

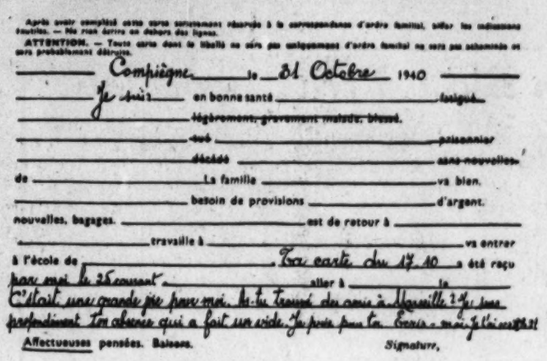
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Travel Talks on South America.
9:30 p. m.—Lessons in Spanish.
9:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

'Home News' in France



Après avoir complété cette carte strictement réservée à la correspondance d'ordre familial, biffer les mentions inutiles. — Ne rien écrire en dehors des lignes.

ATTENTION. — Toute carte dont le libellé ne sera pas intégralement d'ordre familial ne sera pas acheminée et sera probablement détruite.

Compiègne le 31 Octobre 1940

Je suis en bonne santé fatigué
légèrement, gravement malade, blessé.
tué prisonnier
décédé sans nouvelles
de La famille va bien.
besoin de provisions d'argent.
nouvelles, bagages. est de retour à
travaille à va entrer
à l'école de Ta carte du 17.10 a été reçu
hier soir le 25 courant aller à la
C'était une grande joie pour moi. Je t'ai trouvé du cœur à travailler. Je me
représente ton absence qui a fait un vide. Je pense pour toi. Courage - mon fils
Affectueuses pensées. Baisers. Signature,

Nazi Rule Imposes Strict Limits

The only mail communication permitted in either Unoccupied or Occupied France today is by this strictly regulated postcard, a copy of which was brought to Boston recently by a French refugee.

The regulations on the card must be followed implicitly, otherwise the card will not be sent. Only two lines on the card are permitted for a personal note; the rest of the communication is confined to crossing out printed words not wanted. These regulations are said to be rigorously enforced.

A translation of the card is as follows:

"After having filled out this card, which is strictly reserved for family correspondence, cross out the words not wanted.—Write nothing beyond these lines.

"Attention.—Every card the contents of which is not solely of the family category will not be sent, and will probably be destroyed.

"_____ 194 _____
in good health fatigued
slightly, gravely, ill, wounded.
killed prisoner
deceased without news
from The family is all right
need of supplies of money.
news, baggage. has returned to
is working at will enter
school at has been rec'd
to go to on
Affectionate thoughts. Kisses. Signature,"

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lecture by Eric Sevareid, CBS war commentator, on "Personal Experiences in War-Torn Europe," under the sponsorship of the Women's City Club, at Jordan Hall, Boston, at 8:15 p. m.

Saturday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Miniature Rooms," with lantern slides, by Mrs. Sayward, in the Lecture Hall, at 11 a. m. Lecture on "Modern Art" by Mrs. Tanner, at 2 p. m.

Lecture on "The Role of the Dutch East Indies at Present," by Dr. Henri Emile Enthoven, of Amsterdam, The Netherlands, sponsored by the Twentieth Century Association, at 3 Joy Street, Boston, at 1 p. m.

Travelogue on "The Pageant of Mexico" with colored films, by Burton Holmes, at Symphony Hall, Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues, at 2:30 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Dorothy Rosenberg, violinist, and Katharine Baxter pianist, Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Children's Musicale at the Longy School of Music, Follen Street, Cambridge, at 3 p. m. Open to the public.

Lecture by the Alliance Française, "Le Problème du Pacifique," (The Problems of the Pacific) by Etienne Dennery, at the Hotel Copley-Plaza, at 3:30 p. m.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Flemish Piano Music. DJB, 15.20meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.

Berlin—6:45 p. m.—Concert. DJB, 15.20meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Piano Concert; News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Vocal Solo. JVZ, 11.81meg., 25.3m.; JLG4, 15.16meg., 19.8m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News: Commentary by A. G. MacDonell, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Susanne Secret. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.

London—10 p. m.—H. Wickham Steed: talk on "World Affairs." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Guatemala—10 p. m.—Radio-Theater: "El Conflicto de Mercedes," Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc). Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

(No Saturday Tower News)

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Sports and Music
3:15 "Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Eugene Ormandy, conducting	Sports and Music
3:30 News; O'Neills' talk	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"		Sports and Music
3:45 Around the Hub	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Philadelphia Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Novachord Solos
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	"Susan Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Radio Forum
4:30 "Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills": sk.	"Superman": drama	"Lone Journey": drama.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Tropical Moods; Songs	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Playtime on the Air	Sports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pepe De Leon's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Novatime	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 Al Pearce, Artie	Alec Templeton Time:	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Freddy Nagel's Orch.
7:45 Auerbach; orch.	piano; vocalists; orch.	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Ask the Children":	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Lew Loyal": dramatic	Jim and His Texas
8:15 Charles Boyer in	quiz program	Graham; orchestra	series	Ramblers
8:30 "Lonely Heart":	"Death Valley Days":	"Information, Please!"	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club"	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 chorus; or.; News	dramatic sketch	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	with orchestra	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.
9:00 Johnny Presents;	"Gangbusters": drama	"Waltz Time" Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical
9:15 orchestra; sketch	"Gangbusters": drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Philip McAleer, talk	Album"
9:30 Playhouse: "A Free	News; Variety Program:	"Everyman's Theater":	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical
9:45 Soul"	guests; orch.; drama	Arch Oboler Play	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Album"
10:00 Sen. Byrnes, S. C.	Madison Square Garden	"Wings of Destiny":	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Sen. Gillette, Iowa	Sports	dramatic sketch	News Service	George MacFarland's Orchestra
10:30 Frazier Hunt	Madison Square Garden	Salute to Station KYW:	Sheu Fields' Orchestra	Dance Digest
10:45 News of the World	Sports	variety program	Sheu Fields' Orchestra	
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orch.
11:15 News; "Master	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	Local news; Weather	"Swing Session"; pianist	Nye Mayhew's Orch.
11:30 Works of Music";	Unlimited Horizons:	Pittsburgh Salutes the	"The Vagabond's Trail,"	"Day's End"
11:45 recordings	Speakers	Antarctic Expedition	tenor and orchestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Music; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Studio program	George and Dixie, songs.	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	Weather; News; Music.	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Revue	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	Inaugural departure	Musical Timetable
8:45 Lover's Lane	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Musical Timetable
9:00 The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	Variations; music	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Greenfield Choir	The Breakfast Club:	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 Honest Abe	Don McNeill, m. c.;	Studio speaker	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45 Honest Abe	vocalists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Review
10:00 Young Americans in	Dale Belmont, songs;	"Lincoln Highway"; dra-	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Studio Speaker
10:15 the Making	Irene Hanify, organist.	matic sketch	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Studio Speaker
10:30 Women's Club talk.	Harry Kogen's Orchestra	"Bright Idea Club";	"Singing Strings"	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Harry Kogen's Orchestra	children's program	News Service	You"
11:00 News; Cincinnati	4-H Club Program	Concert Music	Student Radio Club	Letter Quest With John
11:15 Conservatory of	Allen Roth's Symphony	Women's Clubs Program	Student Radio Club	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 Music Orchestra	of Melody	Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.	Benny Krueger's Orch.	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 Cincinnati Con. Or.	Weather; Musicale	Ed McConnell, songs	Benny Krueger's Orch.	Five Star News
12:00 Man on the Farm	News; Music; Cowgirl	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Man on the Farm	Songstress; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 Country Journal	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program.	Sports; Weather
12:45 Country Journal	Home Hour	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program.	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 News	National Farm and	News Service	"This Wonderful World"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "About Us"	Home Hour	Stamp Collectors; talk.	George and Dixie, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Saturday Revue:	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Jimmy Rogers' Orch.	Novachord Solos
1:45 Chas. Hector's Or.	dorf": interviews	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Recorded BBC News	Studio program
2:00 Community Bulletin	Metropolitan Opera:	Music for Everyone	"Music in a Mellow	Ed Parseley and His
2:15 "Around the Hub"	Lawrence Tibbett,	Music for Everyone	Mood"	Saddle Pals
2:30 "Bull Session"; col-	Giovanni Martinelli in	"New England's Toast to	"A Challenge to Coura-	Adele Bailey, talk
2:45 legs Arute	Verdi's "Otello"	You"	geous Citizens"	Five Star News
3:00 National Youth Or-	Metropolitan Opera:	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Cumberland Valley	Sports and music
3:15 chestra from	Lawrence Tibbett,	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Choristers	Sports and music
3:30 Philadelphia.	Giovanni Martinelli in	"Saturday Soiree": orch.	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	Sports and music
3:45 Nat. Y'th Or.; News	Verdi's "Otello"	"Saturday Soiree": orch.	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	Sports and music
4:00 Bobby Byrnes' Or-	Metropolitan Opera:	"Campus Capers": vo-	Government Reports	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15 chestra	Lawrence Tibbett,	calists; orchestra	Sport comment	Tea Time Melodies
4:30 Bobby Byrnes' Or-	Giovanni Martinelli in	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Sport comment	Ellsworth Moody, songs.
4:45 chestra	Verdi's "Otello"	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Edna O'Delland, piano	Melody Mirror
5:00 So. American News	Metropolitan Opera:	"The World Is Yours":	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Buffalo Presents	Verdi's "Otello"	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Program Previews	"Sing Before Supper:	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 N. E. to the Colors	variety musical	Music program	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Music; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30 News; Elmer Davis	"Saturday Jamboree";	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Rakov's Orch.; guests	Swopper"	"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00 'People's Platform':	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender":	Carl Wonsberg's Orch.
7:15 informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30 Report to the Na-	"Little Ol' Hollywood".	Dramatic sketch	Inaugural Preview	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 tion	Preparedness talk	Concert Album	Concert Miniatures	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Marriage Club":	'Concert Hall of the Air'	"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz":	Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:15 quiz program	'Concert Hall of the Air'	house"; dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards	of Music
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	Secretary of the Navy	'Truth or Consequences':	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 chestra; War news	Frank Knox, talk	quiz program	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00 "Your Hit Parade":	Song of Your Life: Harry	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Salter's Orch.; guests.	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Opening of Boston Com-	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	News; NBC Symphony	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	munity Fund Drive:	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orchestra, direction	ty's Orchestra	John B. Kennedy	cal Album
10:00 Serenade	Alfred Wallenstein	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	"Chicago Theater of the	Five Star News
10:15 Senator Gibson, Vt.	NBC Symphony Orches-	edy sketch	Air": Marion Claire,	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
10:30 Male Quartet	tra, direction Alfred	Ben Cutler's Orch.	Conrad Thibault in	Dance Digest
10:45 News of the World	Wallenstein	Ben Cutler's Orch.	"Cyrano de Bergerac"	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Hockey comment	Dance Digest
11:15 Vaughn Monroe's	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	Local news; weather	"Hawaii Calls"	Rob Roy's Orchestra
11:30 Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Draft talk; Emil Coleman's Orchestra	"California Melodies"; vocalists; orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra News Service
11:45 Dance Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra			

Higher Boston Food Prices Attributed to U. S. Defense

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Food prices advanced again this week as housewives of Metropolitan Boston found that national defense was encroaching on the family budgets. After taking a sizeable "bite" from Federal income taxes, the defense program is now nibbling at the cost of living.

But the dents made in the shoppers' pocketbooks are called only a beginning, as market men freely forecast much higher prices shortly, due to the heavy buying of the Government for the boys at military training camps. Both meats and vegetables are considerably higher at wholesale. Retail prices are firming up with every indication pointing to further advances.

Pork is sharply higher in the market places of Metropolitan Boston. Pork loins for roasting that could be had at retail as low as 15 cents a few weeks ago are now 19 to 21 cents.

Bacon High

Bacon, too, is up. Faneuil Hall stalls quote 30 to 35 cents a pound for bacon, and chain stores are asking close to 30 cents for sliced bacon of the best brands. Packaged sliced bacon is even higher. It is still possible to get fresh pork shoulders as low as 15 cents a pound today, in some of the chain stores.

Lamb prices are higher. Chain stores are asking 25 cents a pound for legs of lamb that they formerly sold at 22 cents. Several stores ask 30 or 32 cents a pound for legs of lamb. Beef prices are higher. Chain stores still offer a group of steaks and roasts at 35 cents a pound as they did last week, however.

Poultry is featured by stores that like to draw attention to items that are reasonably priced. Northern turkeys are offered today from 28 to 32 cents a pound, and fresh New England birds up to 35 cents. Chickens start at 27 cents a pound in chain stores, and fowl at 23 cents, though some stores offer "specials" at slightly lower prices.

Seafood prices are attractive, with fresh cod and haddock back to levels nearer normal than those of the past two weeks. Haddock ranges from 12 to 14 cents a pound in many fish stores, and fresh cod 12 cents.

Eastern Halibut Expensive

Eastern halibut is quoted as high as 60 to 65 cents a pound but chilled halibut from the West is available at 35 cents and an occasional cut-price store offers it as low as 21 cents as a "special." Mackerel are priced at 15 to 16 cents as a rule, chilled salmon 40 cents, with some specials offered as low as 19 cents. Chilled swordfish, too, is 40 cents in most stores. Smelts range from 25 to 40 cents, depending on size, with some cut-price stores offering small ones at 9½ cents a pound.

Vegetables are higher. Green peas are scarce, with some stores offering them at 15 cents a pound. Beets and carrots are five cents a bunch in some of the chain stores and up to 7 cents in others. Cauliflower ranges from 15 to 35 cents a head. Green beans are around 15 cents a pound.

Butter and eggs, on the other hand, show signs of further price drops. A good creamery print butter is 34 cents a pound today in some chain stores, where 39 cents was recently asked. Fresh, large, near-by eggs are 38 cents in some stores, with selected, especially large eggs 40 cents in some places.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 283 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven—Daily, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 1:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m. Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU, 1210kc.
Portland—Week days 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Week days, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1420kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX 1470kc.
Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News, direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays 11.79mc (25.4m) 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL: Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.73mc (25.6m) 7:15 p. m. The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:30 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Week days, 4 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1210kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth—No regular time assigned, WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1190kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News, direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL: Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m. The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.

Missouri

Kansas City—Mondays to Fridays, 12 noon, W9XA, 26.00mc (11.05m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:15 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc (49m).

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Jan. 19

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, Jan. 19

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science Program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:30 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc), Christian Science program auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Christian Science Quarterly 1 copy
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UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

RHODES BROS. COMPANY
has a special department for making many appealing
Specialties for Luncheons and Dinner Parties
A few Suggestions Are:
Saddles of Lamb or Mutton — French Breast of Chicken with Ham
Individual Filets of Lamb with Bacon — Fancy Jumbo Squabs Boned if Desired
Crown Roast of Lamb — Large Fancy Sweetbreads
Filet Mignon — Guinea Chickens
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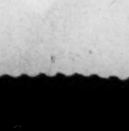
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Cahill Talks On Citizenship Before D.A.R.

The days of material comfort, ease and power of money are over in the United States for the next 25 to 50 years, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill predicted today in a speech at the National Defense Forum of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Tremendous sacrifices will be demanded of patriotic citizens, he declared and urged the women to be on guard against certain types of citizens which he classified as the "sixth column."

These, said the Lieutenant Governor, fall into the category of indifferent citizens of good character who are too selfish to participate in political leadership, those whose only contribution to government is to cast a perfunctory vote at the polls, and those who accept, even court, public office and then betray their trust.

These, he declared, represent "a type of irresponsible citizenship more dangerous than the motorized blitzkrieg of present or future dictators."

To illustrate the need for education in responsibility at the polls, Lieutenant Governor Cahill disclosed that in the recent recount of votes in the gubernatorial election there were at least a dozen ballots that were completely blank without a single mark on them.

About 50, he said, did not want to slight anybody and put a cross after every name on the ballot. "Elections," continued the Lieutenant Governor, "are turning into popularity contests, and it is becoming necessary to have candidates of Clark Gable proportion in order to stimulate interest."

He called for an aroused and responsible citizenship, but cautioned the women of the D. A. R. to be on guard that the transformation from apathy to alertness shall not go to the extreme of hysteria.

Mrs. Fred Y. Spurr, State Chairman of the National Defense Through Patriotic Education Committee, presided at the Forum.

Vocational Institute Lectures Announced

Approximately 1,000 high school students and teachers from Greater Boston will attend the first set of Vocations Institute lectures at Northeastern University tomorrow morning. The lecture series, started three years ago, will run for five successive Saturdays and will cover 46 different vocations.

The series will start with an introductory lecture by Herbert W. Saul, Director of Guidance for the Boston Y. M. C. A. His subject will be "What to Look for in Vocational Talks."

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Facing Towards Europe

By a Staff Photographer

Homes in Wollaston's Beechwood Knoll

These are typical of the homes in which W. W. Willson expects to introduce civilian bomb shelters to New England. They range around $7,000 to $7,500 in price, with $300 to $500 extra for bomb shelters or hurricane cellars.

Homes With Bomb Shelters Planned by Wollaston Broker

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The modern New England home is about to add another accessory . . . the bomb shelter.

Civilian protection in the event of war is an idea that has been brewing in home building circles for some time, but W. W. Willson, Wollaston realty broker, who spent his boyhood in the windswept Middle West where hurricane shelters were as much a part of the house as garages are now, is setting the pace for New England.

Looking out over Wollaston Bay recently, Mr. Willson, who has done much to build up this Quincy suburb, reminded himself that only 3,000 miles straight across the Atlantic Ocean there were thousands of people living in bomb shelters.

"It can't happen here is no longer an accepted theory," the Wollaston developer declared. "That is why the United States is arming to the teeth. That is why I am having a typical bomb shelter designed for a home to be built shortly in the Beechwood Knoll development operated by Sealund Brothers."

Mr. Willson expects to start on his bomb shelter home as soon as the blueprints are in order. And since New England was introduced to a hurricane two years ago, the bomb shelter is also being classified as a good place for the family to go to hide from future high winds, if necessary.

Building a bomb-proof shelter mean reinforced concrete ceilings, walls and floors, steel doors to stop bomb splinters and an underground passageway leading out of the shelter and coming to the surface some distance from the house. This is to permit the family to get out should the house collapse on top of the shelter from attacks or wind.

Being thus constructed, the shelter not only becomes a protection against wind, but it is fireproof and lightning proof. And it can serve the added purpose of a recreation room, if made to the proper dimensions.

Naturally, there is an extra charge for a bomb shelter, just as there is for a garage or a finished playroom. The cost would range from $300 to $500, according to the size of the room. Mr. Willson is planning to install the first experimental shelter beneath the porch, where it will not take space away from the regular basement and can be used in peacetime either as a cold room for preserves, a storage vault for valuables or any one of a dozen other purposes.

Mr. Willson believes the experiment is justified by war-time conditions in Europe, and by the multiple uses to which a room of this type could be put. Candles and oil lamps and all utilities needed for emergencies of the hurricane type could be stored in the room permanently for immediate use.

With R. I. Williams, architect, Mr. Willson has made a careful study of bomb shelters being used in Great Britain, ever since the German air raids commenced last June. They have investigated thoroughly the effect of all types of bombs upon concrete masonry, reinforced concrete, earth and steel, so that the shelters at Beechwood will not be built by guesswork.

Shorefront Property

As for the community itself, Beechwood is one of the few remaining shorefront properties still available for new homes in the medium price range. For $7,300 to $8,000 you can get an attractive six-room home with unusually large living rooms (21 by 14 feet).

This is a community that welcomes direct questions as to dollar values for every dollar expended. You will get direct and not evasive answers. As Mr. Willson stated: "This is a day of large-scale home building when the prospective buyer must educate himself along the lines of what he is getting, or else put his home building trusts in a developer of sound reputation."

The property is located on a high-dry tract of land in a restricted neighborhood. There are some huge trees and an unobstructed view of the water bordered by the Quincy Shore Drive. The development gets its name from the stately old beech trees. Just a short drive away is the Old Colony Boulevard running into Boston.

Some of the features offered at Beechwood Knoll are: free architectural service, overhead garage doors, laundry in basement, Venetian blinds, finished streets, finished recreation rooms, flagstone walks, large closet space, complete insulation, landscaped lots, gas range, Timken oil burner, 10-inch poured concrete foundation, and FHA-insured mortgages.

There are 111 lots to choose from, that is, with the exception of a half dozen lots or so either built up or being built upon. In other words, there are just enough homes finished to see the high type of residential section that Beechwood Knoll is planned to be.

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Storm Delays Trains, Mails, And Shipping

A snow-laden northeaster that turned to a freezing drizzle covering highways and electrified railroad wires with a heavy coating of ice last night disrupted transportation facilities throughout New England and this morning was still holding local shipping almost at a standstill.

Pouring icy blasts upon the wires of the electrified New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in the vicinity of New York City, old Jack Frost in one of his most violent moods of the current winter, delayed the New Englander, crack train out of Pittsburgh to Boston by two hours.

Overnight mails into Boston via New York were four hours late and the Federal, providing special rail through service from Washington to Boston came into this city 1 hour and 20 minutes late this morning.

Fog Cuts Plane Traffic

All commercial airplane traffic at the East Boston Airport and at smaller stations of New England were reported cancelled today as a heavy fog tossed a frost-bitten blanket over the entire New England sector, following in the wake of the snow and ice. Heavy winds building up mountainous waves along the rocky coastline drove small ships into sheltering coves and harbors, prolonged the Coast Guard's hunt for the distressed scallop dragger, William H. Killigrew, and delayed almost all vessels coming to Boston by 12 to 24 hours.

The Killigrew, out of New Bedford, was reported at a late hour this morning somewhere west of the Nantucket Lightship, sounded distress signals when its engines failed, leaving the vessel tossing adrift in the heavy sea. Coast guard cutters combed the seas all last night and were still at it this morning.

With little relief seen today by the Weather Bureau, the City of Boston sent 600 workers and 75 trucks out on the streets to sand slippery sidewalks and highways this morning. One half to an inch of ice was reported to be covering Connecticut highways making driving conditions more than usually hazardous for this time of year.

Vessels Take to Shelter

Slowly rising temperatures anticipated by late tonight, are expected to reduce the ice burden being carried by local utility wires and threatening possible damage of a serious nature.

Down on both ends of the Cape Cod Canal, dozens of vessels anchored temporarily rather than attempt the stormy passage across Massachusetts Bay into Boston Harbor and across Narragansett Bay to New York. Two tugboats were reported to have tried twice to get out of Beverly Harbor headed for Boston, only to pull back into the harbor again.

Meanwhile, only two of a scheduled dozen ships expected to arrive in Boston today were in the Harbor by noontime. One vessel, the collier Joe Nancy, pitched into Boston Harbor on compulsion, having sailed out of Lynn for Norfolk, Va., last night, only to seek shelter in Boston Harbor. At noon today, the ship started off again, trusting to its heavy load of freight to provide ballast for the splash across Massachusetts Bay.

The storm is being felt over a wide area reaching from Maine down to Maryland and west to Pittsburgh, Pa. In some sections to the south of New York, the freeze turned to rain, washing the highways and ship lanes comparatively free of ice.

Farther north in New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont, the temperatures remained sufficiently high to keep the snow falling all night, delighting the hearts of skiers primed for a big week end in the mountains. Those who drive, however, are warned to check with local highway information sources for the best routes.

Ship Electricians Called to Sign Up To Rush Building

An emergency call for marine electricians to work in national defense industries in various parts of the United States was issued by the New England office of the U. S. Civil Service today upon orders from Washington.

All unmarried ship and shop electricians that can be secured are wanted for work in various shipyards of the country, according to William A. Foley, manager of the New England civil service office in the Federal Building.

Acting under the emergency order, Mr. Foley caused a large blackboard to be posted on the tenth floor corridor asking marine electricians to sign up. At the same time he dispatched two men to interview 80 workers being dismissed today from Camp Edwards.

Some time ago, Mr. Foley said, a call was sent out from Washington for 170 marine electricians. New England's quota in this was 20 men, long since filled. The total, however, has not been met and thus a second call for as many ship electricians as New England can produce was issued today. The jobs pay $1.28 per hour and the Government will pay transportation costs wherever the men are sent.

Boston Honors Franklin

Boston marked the 235th anniversary of Benjamin Franklin today with the customary ceremonies. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, the Boston Advertising Club and the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen all placed wreaths on the Franklin statue in City Hall Plaza at noon.

Giving Fund Drive Joyous Start

R. J. Keller

Send-Off Song in Boston Community Campaign

This quartet of youngsters raised their cheery voices at the Charlestown Boys Club, where Wellesley Girl Scouts went on a "Come and See" tour. Left to right are: "Happy" Laird, Marilyn Smith, Robert Brennen, and Caroline Erickson. The Greater Boston Community Fund begins its campaign tomorrow night at Mechanics Building, Huntington Avenue.

Bushnell Puts The Lawrence Case in Front

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell's next move in the prosecution of cases charging Lawrence municipal officials with selling civil service jobs was awaited today following his swift but anticipated step in taking charge of the much-discussed Essex County situation.

The Bushnell strategic stroke came last night when he announced "the Attorney General has today taken over the prosecution of the so-called Lawrence civil service cases. I have no further comment to make at this time."

All efforts of reporters to obtain further information were of no avail.

The Attorney General's action is unusual, but by no means unprecedented in Massachusetts legal history. The Chief Law Officer has specific power to supersede a District Attorney in the prosecution of any case. The most recent instance occurred when Paul A. Dever, Mr. Bushnell's predecessor, went into Suffolk County to clean up a Revere crime situation following a murder case.

Meets Approval

Hugh A. Cregg, District Attorney of Essex County, immediately stated "the action meets with my entire approval. I'll give them complete co-operation."

The Bushnell move came during his first full day as Attorney General.

In cases arising out of an investigation of Lawrence job-selling charges by Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, Thomas J. Galvin, member of the Lawrence Board of Aldermen, and William P. Reilly, Lawrence attorney, were indicted more than two months ago on charges of conspiracy to accept gratuities. The indictments came after District Attorney Cregg presented to a grand jury evidence gathered by Mr. Lupien.

Both men were arraigned in November and released on $1,000 bail each. They pleaded not guilty. At that time they sought and were granted 10 days to file special pleadings, but these have not been submitted. Their cases were reported scheduled to come up late this month or early next month.

Lawrence Official

Mr. Galvin, who recently began his fifth term as Lawrence Commissioner of Public Safety in charge of police and fire departments,—a post which he assumed as Alderman—ran for Lieutenant Governor in 1936. Mr. Reilly was his campaign manager.

Mr. Bushnell, at his first press conference Wednesday after taking the oath of office, said he would not "hesitate" or "seek" to take over from a District Attorney prosecution of a case. He added that if he did assume jurisdiction, such action would not necessarily be reflected upon the District Attorney involved.

Plan for New R. I. Constitution Is Given Impetus by Governor

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 17—Condemning the Rhode Island Constitution as an archaic document which had long outlived its usefulness, Gov. J. Howard McGrath told an audience of 1,000 persons at a Democratic Party victory dinner here this week that the State needed a new Constitution just as much as the City of Providence needed a new Charter. The new Providence Charter went into effect two weeks ago.

The Rhode Island Constitution will be 100 years old next year. Since it was adopted in 1842 it has stood virtually unchanged largely because of the obstacles which must be hurdled before amendments can be adopted.

Agitation for amendments recurs at nearly every session of the Legislature, but the amending process is so complicated it has seldom been attempted.

Governor McGrath's statement promises to revive a long-standing issue. In 1923 Rhode Island was plunged into a political conflict which approached the status of civil rebellion—all over he issue of a constitutional convention.

Stems from Towns

Basis of the dispute was the so-called "rotten borough" system which permits each Rhode Island town, regardless of size, to send one Senator to the State Senate. Because all the small towns were controlled by the G. O. P., the Democrats believed the system discriminated against them.

A Democratic minority in the Senate, with the aid of the presiding officer, attempted to push through a call for a constitutional convention in 1923, hoping that the convention would eliminate the "rotten borough" system. They launched this campaign although the Rhode Island Supreme Court in 1883 had ruled that there was no legal way for a constitutional convention to be summoned.

The Constitution, and the "rotten borough" system, still stand.

The issue came up seven years ago and at that time the Supreme Court overruled the 1883 opinion and decided the Legislature was within its rights in calling a constitutional convention. A convention was called that year to act on the Twenty-first Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

A Cumbersome Proceeding

The process of amending, however, is still a tedious chore. An amendment must first be passed by the Legislature, then must be approved by the voters at a regular election, then must be passed again by a subsequent legislature.

One of the antiquated provisions, or omissions, of the Constitution was brought to light last year when the organizations urging a new charter for Providence sought to have the system of proportional representation included in the new Providence setup. The court ruled, however, that there was no provision in the Constitution to make proportional representation possible. Unless the Constitution is changed, PR is ruled out for all this State's communities.

Lt. Gov. Louis W. Cappelli has indorsed the Governor's remarks about a new Constitution. Taking a jibe at the Providence Journal, which was an instrumental factor in stirring up interest for the new Providence Charter, he said: "It took the Providence Journal 100 years to realize that the city needed a new charter. How long will it take the newspaper to realize we need a new Constitution?"

College Defense Course

Classes were started this week at Brown University and at the Rhode Island School of Design for 200 workers in local defense industries. The special courses are part of a program called co-operative defense education and are designed to improve the skills of persons now employed in industries engaged in defense production.

Almost all Rhode Island industries are represented in the roll of students with the bulk of them from the machine tool and metal trades.

The courses are given in engineering drawing, engineering mathematics, machine design fundamentals and jig and fixture design.

Tobin Urges Success For Fund Campaign

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston officially issued a proclamation early today setting Jan. 18 to Feb. 5 as Community Fund Fortnight and urged "the people of Boston, through their pledges and their labors and their prayers, to do all in their power to ensure the success of the campaign."

The opening meeting of the Greater Boston Community Fund's 1941 campaign for $4,883,000 will be held tomorrow night in Mechanics Building.

A nationwide radiocast from the opening meeting will be made by John B. Kennedy, news commentator.

The several thousand Community Fund volunteers who will attend the meeting will have a bird's-eye view of how a national network news report is delivered, as Mr. Kennedy does his regular five-minute evening program at 9:30 o'clock on the Mechanics Building stage.

Final touches to community organizations for the Greater Boston campaign will be given at meetings tonight in Needham, Wellesley, and Melrose. Speeches will be made by Henry R. Guild, Fund General Chairman, and Robert H. Montgomery, Chairman of the Metropolitan Division of the campaign.

A reception, "to create a closer bond among the cultural agencies participating in the Greater Boston Community Fund," will be held on Monday at 5 p. m. in the Boston Music School Settlement, 41 Allen Street, Boston, it was announced early today.

Mrs. John T. Bottomley, Mrs. A. Parker Bremer, and Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller are in charge of arrangements.

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College Sextets Meet at Arena Tonight—New Crimson End Coach Coming March 15

B. C. Game With Dartmouth Feature of Local Week End

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In what shapes up as the best college hockey game of the local season to date, Boston College will be host tonight at the Arena to a rampaging band of Dartmouth Indians whose main thoughts will be centered on vindication.

The meeting between the two teams will be the second of the winter, and the Indians are hoping to come out victorious for several reasons:

1. The Eagles won the first game 4-3 at Rye, N. Y., during the Christmas holidays.

2. A victory would put the Indians on even terms with the only team that has beaten them in five starts.

3. By winning, the Indians would climb ahead of Yale in the present eastern ranking and would find themselves on a par with the present leader, Boston College.

The Eagles, however, must be favored as the two teams prepare to take the ice, and from this distance it appears as though the flashy attack of the Newtonites will be strong enough to pierce the stubborn Green defense.

Prediction

The Boston College squad, incidentally, has been the only one to get through the blue line squad that Coach Eddie Jeremiah has developed with any degree of success, and of the nine goals which have been scored on Dartmouth, B. C. has scored four—or nearly half.

Just about a month ago, before Dartmouth opened its season, Jeremiah was in Boston and predicted that this year's Green six would depend mostly upon its defense and hope for the best. So far it has worked out as he planned, with the exception of one game, and the credit for keeping down the opposition's score can be laid at the feet of three Dartmouth players.

Starting Defense

First is the starting defense pairing of Johnny Krol of Waltham and Pidgie Hughes of Medford, and second is little Ted Lapres in goal. Krol is a sophomore, and the bumping experience he gathered on last fall's football team has enabled him to make the first team easily. In fact, his hard checking has warmed Jeremiah's heart, for Eddie is one who believes in slowing down the opposition at the blue line. Hughes is a senior and the veteran of two previous seasons, and his coach has prophesied that he will be the outstanding defenseman in the Quadrangular League this season.

Lapres, a junior, took over in the nets last season when Wes Goding was graduated. The shoes that Wes left were big to fill, for during his last two years the Indians won the Quad League championship. Ted, nevertheless, has stepped right into them and has done a more than creditable job. In the previous B. C. game, for instance, he stopped 37 out of 41 shots.

With these three working on the B. C. attack, Jeremiah hopes his own forwards can find the opportunity to slip a few shots past Hugh Sharkey, the Eagles' netminder. The Indians must be on their toes all the time, however, for the B. C. strength is well distributed through the entire team. Bob Mee and Larry Houle are no set-ups at the blue line, and any one of the Eagles' four forward lines is dangerous.

This game will be the feature attraction of all the contests involving local teams this week end, and will highlight the parade of the athletes as they make their way to the mid-year examination rooms next week.

Games Postponed

All other hockey games for local teams—Boston University at Colby and Bowdoin, and Northeastern at Bowdoin and Colby—have been postponed. Only other sports events this week end are four basketball games.

In basketball tonight Northeastern will attempt to turn the tables on New Hampshire at the Huntington Avenue gym, for the Wildcats took the Huskies in the first meeting at Durham 57-37. In addition M. I. T. will meet Williams at the Hangar gym.

Tomorrow night Williams will move intown to meet Boston University, conquerors this week of Worcester Tech, while New Hampshire travels out to Medford to meet Tufts, surprise winner over Brown Wednesday evening.

A swimming meet between M. I. T. and Bowdoin, originally set for the new Tech pool tomorrow night, has been indefinitely postponed.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston College		Dartmouth
Dumond, lw		rw, Dushame
Chaisson, c		c, Maleon
Pryor, rw		lw, Kelley
Houle, ld		rd, Hughes
Mee, rd		ld, Krol
Sharkey, g		g, Lapres

B. C. spares: Powers, W. Boudreau, Babine, Cuenin, Sullivan, McLaughlin, Malone, Flynn, J. Boudreau, Clark, Carlin, Skene, Arone, Maguire.

Dartmouth spares: Riley, Remson, O'Connor, Westerlind, Peiren, Brooks, Keir, Wattles.

Chapman Resigns

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Charles F. Chapman, for 27 years secretary of the American Power Boat Association Racing Commission, handed in his resignation at the association's meeting last night. Chapman's action came unexpectedly and no action was taken on the choice of a successor.

Earlier yesterday Chapman announced approval of 42 sanctions for regattas during the 1941 season.

Major events listed included the Albany-New York Marathon on May 11, the National Sweepstakes at Red Bank, N. J., Aug. 16-17; the Gold Cup championships at Detroit Sept. 2 and the President's Cup Regatta at Washington, D. C., Sept. 19-21.

The regatta season opens at Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 8-9. The Albany-New York race marks the beginning of the eastern season.

Consider Coaches

CHICAGO (AP)—Bert Bell and Art Rooney, owners of the Philadelphia Eagles of the National Football League, conferred with two gridiron mentors regarding the head coaching post with the Eagles—Pete Cawthon, former Texas Tech coach, and Link Lyman, head line mentor at the University of Nebraska.

"We talked with both men but all we can say is that we regard them as even choices for the job," Bell said, adding that a final decision was unlikely at this time.

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Good Fatherly Advice

NEW YORK—Leslie MacMitchell, New York University track star, getting some pointers from Coach Emil von Elling at University Heights preparatory to the indoor season.

Dates Announced For Golf Tourney At Bretton Woods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 17—The second annual White Mountain invitation four-ball tournament will be held at Bretton Woods, N. H., July 4-6, it has been announced by R. Foster Reynolds, Jr., Executive Vice-President of the Bretton Woods Company. The early season dates were decided upon in an effort to avoid conflict with other major New England tournaments scheduled for next summer.

The tournament will be under the direction of Mel Smith, who succeeds Lawson Little as playing professional at Bretton Woods. Mel, long associated with French Lick, Ind., is currently at Nassau, where he has been appointed personal golf instructor to the Duke of Windsor.

As in 1940, the White Mountain four-ball event will be by invitation only. Five or six flights are planned with substantial prizes offered in each flight. The Mount Washington Hotel will offer a special rate to entrants during the tournament.

Last year's winners, Bobby Knowles and F. G. Crocker, are not expected to compete during 1941 as they are both in United States service.

Winter Sports

By the Associated Press

Week-end pilgrims to northern New England's winter sports country will find new snow from a depth of several inches to a foot in the wake of yesterday's storm, the Weather Bureau said last night.

Along with the new white cover for ski trails that has been nicely hardened for about a week, there will be a surge of polar air from the great northwest to make the going fast.

Forecasters said additional snow flurries might be borne along with the polar breezes, but they predicted snappy, fair weather for Sunday.

Conditions

Vermont

Braintree Valley—12 inches snow, 6 powder over frozen granular. Good.
Brattleboro—5 settled powder, 2 base; 5 powder, 7 base at Wilmington. Good.
Rutland (Pico Peak)—4,000 feet, 20 base, 5 surface. Poor. Little Pico, 2,650 feet, base 8, surface 4, fair to good. Ski House slope, 6 base, surface packed. Fair.
Bennington—18 light snow, hard base. Fair.
Stowe—19 at base, including 5 wind-packed powder, increasing to 46 inches at summit, with 5 wind-packed powder. Good.

Massachusetts

Pittsfield—Mt. Greylock 10 to 12, packed powder; fair on Thunderbolt Trail and Bellows Pipe Intermediate. Good on cross-country touring trails. Brodie Mountain: 4 to 8 packed snow. Good.

New Hampshire

Monadnock Region—10 to 12 inches wind-packed. Good.
Cannon Mountain—4,000 feet, 24 inches packed powder. Fair.
Franconia—6 packed powder over solid base. Good.
Littleton—6 powder over packed base. Good.
North Woodstock—10 packed powder. Good.
Sugar Hill—7 packed powder. Good.
Dartmouth Region—5 powder over 3 base. Good.
Newfound Region—12 wind-packed. Good.
North Conway—4 settled powder over 5 base. Fair.
Laconia—9 packed powder. Good.
Ossipee Region—12 settled powder. Good.
Plymouth—4 wind-packed over 7 base. Fair.

Maine

Bridgton—6 inches settled powder over 6-inch base; open slope and trail skiing very good; skating good; tows running.
Sanford—6 inches hard-packed snow, open slope skiing good; trail skiing excellent.
Camden—Snow Bowl, 5 inches settled powder; open slope skiing excellent; skating and tobogganing good. Megunticook Trail, 7 inches settled powder over 5-inch hard base; trail skiing excellent.
Caribou—15 inches snow, windswept powder surface; open slope and trail skiing excellent.
Waterville—8 inches hard-packed snow; open slope skiing good; trails fair; tow running all day Saturday and Sunday.
Bangor—Garland Slope, 5 inches settled powder over 6-inch frozen granular base; skiing excellent. Kings Mountain, 3 inches packed powder; skiing good. Baldwin Mountain, 5 inches settled powder; skiing good.
Greenville—10 inches powder snow over 8-inch hard base; open slope and trail skiing good.
Millinocket—10 inches hard-packed snow; open slope and trail skiing fair.

Home State Boys Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Of the 14 players who regularly dress for the Wolverine basketball games, the home state of Michigan produces the majority with a total of nine players. Illinois takes second rating with two, both of whom are Chicago high school products. Indiana, Oklahoma and New Jersey each account for a single player. Capt. Herb Brogan is a product of St. Mary's High School in the capital city of Lansing.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Grover Cleveland Alexander, great righthander who played for three National League clubs between 1911 and 1930, named to baseball's Hall of Fame at Cooperstown.

Middlebury Team Plays Union and Hamilton Sextets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Jan. 17—The Middlebury College hockey team will play two games this week, meeting Union at Schenectady, N. Y., today, and Hamilton at Clinton, N. Y., tomorrow.

The Panthers will be out for their second win of the season over Union. Middlebury handed Union a 2-to-1 defeat at Lake Placid College Hockey Tournament, conducted at Lake Placid during New Year's week end.

Coach George Akerstrom will start a first line consisting of Stan Johnson—center, Fred Bates—right wing, Jack Bates—left wing.

In the second line Capt. Gordon Hawes will be at right wing, Jack Young—left wing. Johnny Ross will be at left defense, Anthony Wishinski—right defense, and Dick Davis—goal.

Mack Signs Pair

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Veteran Al Simmons and rookie Fred Chapman have signed to play with the Athletics again in 1941, Manager Connie Mack announces.

Simmons, an outfielder, will be starting his 18th year in major league baseball. He was used last year principally as a pinch hitter and coach. Chapman will make another bid to become regular shortstop.

Candidates for positions on the U. S. Military basketball team hail from 23 different states and territories. California heads the list with four.

Another southern trip soon will be arranged for the Iowa baseball squad . . . Hawkeyes will make it during Easter recess April 5 to 14.

Sports Around the Hub

Munski Joins Prout Mile Field

With John Munski's entry for the Prout mile Jan. 25 comes a letter in which he says to Meet Manager Bill Kenney: "I have never been more eager to run a good race than I am for your meet next week. Your committee gave me my first opportunity to compete on the boards last year and you can imagine how I felt when I was last at the finish. Since then I have had some 'luck.' I won the Princeton invitation, the National Collegiates, the Sugar Bowl mile, and last Saturday I did 4:14 to finish ahead in the V. F. W. mile at Boston. With an additional week's training I believe I shall be several seconds faster and I also believe I can promise you I will not finish last in the K. of C. mile."

* * *

Munski, Luigi Beccali, Chuck Fenske and Walter Mehl are now definitely entered in the Prout mile one week from Saturday at the Boston Garden, and although other names will be added in the near future, one of the above four will probably win the trophy. Earlier today Greg Rice's entry was officially added to the two-mile field, which also includes Ralph Schwarzkopf, Joe McCluskey and Tommy Deckard.

* * *

Blond Alice Marble and Don Budge get top billing around the professional tennis circuit, which shows at the Garden the evening of Jan. 23. But once balls start whistling back and forth across the Garden net, before a packed house, Big Bill Tilden may be the boy commanding the most attention. Although elongated William dates back to the so-called "Golden Era" of sport and has not been able to give the top-flight youngsters a serious tussle for several years, he still retains much of the color that appeals to the fan.

* * *

The Boston Olympics tonight begin another intensive week of hockey. They play six games in eight days. The streak starts in Washington this evening and continues at Atlantic City tomorrow, New York Sunday, back to Washington Tuesday, Baltimore Wednesday and home a week from today for a date with River Vale. On Monday—their first day off—the Olympics will be in Washington to view the inauguration proceedings. Coach Hago Harrington has a block of seats and practically the entire team will be there.

* * *

Shorts . . . Northeastern's varsity basketball team will seek its third home victory of the season tonight when it faces New Hampshire in a New England College Conference contest . . . The Huskies are undefeated at home, but have lost four engagements on the road . . . In Al Mamaux, the Hub baseball scribes have signed one of the best entertainers in the sport world for their fifth annual dinner Jan. 30, at the Copley-Plaza . . . The former big league pitcher was good enough to make an extended singing tour of the old Keith's circuit . . . Judging by the celebrities the scribes are lining up, an extra leaf or two will have to be added to the head table.

* * *

Bee President Bob Quinn has made a business trip to New York, but before he left he dropped several 1941 player contracts in the mail . . . Bob usually sends those belonging to West Coast boys early . . . Now that Red Sox heads have conferred, Fenway contracts will be on the way at any moment . . . Bill Friesell left intercollegiate officiating circles and joined the National Professional League staff because his department store duties keep him busy on Saturday, and the pros' big day is Sunday . . . New York's hockey Rangers haven't been shut out or won a shut out this winter.

* * *

Sonja Henie's ice show opens in New York Monday, but does not come to Boston this winter . . . Massachusetts Badminton Association championship tourney is under way next week, from Monday through Thursday . . . Class B men's and women's singles will be contested Monday evening; mixed doubles Tuesday evening; men's doubles Wednesday evening, and ladies' doubles the following night . . . Chuck Fenske was slow reaching his peak on the boards last winter, but after he got going he captured eight straight races . . . The Bee roster has been sent to the printer . . . A five-man Chilean ski team is New York-bound and will compete in several big meets here this winter.

College Regatta

NEW YORK (AP)—The Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association, at its annual motor boat show meeting, voted to continue the National intercollegiate outboard championship regatta. Tentative dates of June 21-22 or 28-29 were selected but no site was chosen.

J. Robert Chalmers of Cornell was elected commodore of the organization for 1941.

Ice Shows Have Progressed Far From Carnivals of Old

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As we sat in the modern Boston Garden viewing the "Ice Follies of 1941" and the "Ice Capades" this season, there was brought to thought the almost unbelievable degree of contrast in these shows from the early days. Less than 20 years ago there was no such thing as a travelling skating extravaganza. The big events then were ice carnivals as put on by private clubs for charity purposes.

Featured champion skaters from Europe were sometimes brought over here for exhibitions and often were billed to give impetus to local ice shows. There were no fancy names to the early shows for they were known then only as ice carnivals.

Other sections of the country undoubtedly were treating these ice carnivals in much the same manner as Boston. Here the carnival would be put on by The Skating Club of Boston with local talent comprising the group numbers and most of the featured billings. Outside skaters were brought on only if the show needed more balance and advertising.

Society Events

They were largely society events in which club members and friends would subscribe for the majority of the expensive seats to guarantee expenses. The general public was offered the rest. Shows seldom ran over three nights and they were mainly family parties.

Most of the spectators were pretty well versed in the art of figure skating and when performers executed Lutz jumps or double Salchows, the spectators would recognize the feat and applaud appreciatively. Progress of local talent was of equal importance as youngsters increased their repertoire with the more intricate skate routines.

Those so-called carnivals would still be in vogue if it were not for the ingenuity of certain individuals interested in professional promotion and the addition of showmanship. Formerly reviews of carnivals described the routines of the skaters—their particular spins and jumps and general skating technique. Today few care to know what spin or jump a performer uses if the flow is graceful and clever to watch.

Crowds of Today

Where the Boston Arena formerly housed The Skating Club of Boston's annual three-day carnival before capacity houses of 6,000 people, modern ice extravaganzas draw some 14,000 nightly for six days with a couple of matinees thrown in. Local talent has become a thing of the past, and there are a dozen acts today to two of yesteryear.

The present "Ice Follies of 1941" undoubtedly is the most extensive production on ice of all time. The show has numerous "name" performers, several acts, precision choruses, a designed ice surface, elaborate scenery, clusters of lights, expensive costumes, and special music. Musical comedies are no more thoroughly trained and no more costly. And the whole thing is based on showmanship.

Far in the background are those critics of former years who would review the performance and detail minutely comparisons of performers in the technique of skating. Today a writer might bring to light the fact that so-and-so is the best in the world at double Salchow or Lutz jumps, but he would have to be that good to rate mention.

Ingredients

The show today is successful only when the comedy is unusual, the skating spectacular, the girls in the chorus pretty, and the performers known by reputation. The shows now have reached what would seem the acme of perfection. It does seem that there is nothing new to be added to prolong re appearance annually. That is a problem that is being met, however, and there is no immediate concern among the professional ice show promoters.

The ability to skate well has become less important. Promoters seek novelty stunts — acrobatic, juggling, stilt stuff or most anything of entertainment quality. Naturally the headliners are mostly drilled graduates of the tedious school figures, but those school figures are dressed to showmanship for successful bookings.

Sonja Henie and many others could show you perfect school figures by the hour, but you would not part with good money to see that. It is the free skating in Hollywood production style that fills the various Arenas and Gardens today. An example is the coming national skating championships at The Skating Club of Boston rink, Brighton, beginning Jan. 30 and continuing three days.

Need Novel Idea

The championships are being held in a rink that seats not more than 1,200 people and that figure hardly compares with the 14,000 nightly for a week at the Garden. And those 1,200 seats are more than enough. Judges, competitors relatives, intimate friends of the competitors, and club members will comprise the audience for the United States championships, at least until the closing day when the performance livens a bit with the free skating.

Unless you have an original or novel idea on skates today you cannot add much to a show like the "Ice Follies." That show has everything and its only concern is variety for the future. That variety is important because the 1941 presentation is not too far away from the 1940 show with a new dress. An inkling of future and variety was illustrated in the recent Ice Capades in which a trick bicycle rider appeared on skates and soon abandoned them for his bike comedy and a juggler took up skating to join the show.

The Shipstads, Chandlers, Henies, and others always will feature such shows, but variety will eventually nullify much of the skating to bring something new before the clamoring public.

Reds Continue To Win Without Full Line-Ups

By the Associated Press

It looks as though it's going to take a lot more than the loss of a few players to knock the Providence Reds out of the current Eastern Division race of the American Hockey League.

Playing with only two regular defensemen, now that Dave (Red) MacKay has been recalled to the majors, and further handicapped with Hub Wilson and Cecil Dillon on the sidelines, the Reds show no signs of folding under the pressure.

Last night the third-place Rhode Islanders picked up ground on the pace setting New Haven Eagles and second-place Springfield Indians by defeating Buffalo 5-1 in the only game played. Doug Young played 44 minutes of the game at defense for the victors, which is a good example of how shorthanded they really are.

It was "Mike Karakas Night" in honor of the Providence goalie, who is regarded by many as the ablest netminder in the league, and it looked for a while as though Mike would turn in a shutout. For 59 minutes he stopped everything the Bisons sent his way, and then, with only 41 seconds of play remaining, Dede Klein scored Buffalo's only tally.

Babe Tapin and Art Giroux scored two each for the Reds, within a space of one minute and 54 seconds in the second period. Jack Shill notched their other goal late in the final session.

It was Providence's third-straight win and its seventh in the last nine games.

Many Angles To Dartmouth And Harvard

The Harvard-Dartmouth football game next fall will be an interesting affair from more than the usual angles. Naturally it will be a little exciting to view the Big Green in the Stadium under the coaching of Tuss McLaughry. Tuss has brought Brown elevens there many times, but this will mark his debut as a recognized Ivy League coach.

Another angle worth observance will be the end play in the game, now that Earl Brown has been appointed coach of the Harvard ends. Brown, former Notre Dame All-America end, has been coach of the Brown University ends under McLaughry the past two years. This fall his Harvard ends will oppose a McLaughry team.

Coach Basketball

Brown also will coach the Harvard varsity basketball team, succeeding Wes Fesler, who goes to Wesleyan as head coach of football. Fesler coached the Harvard ends under Dick Harlow and Brown takes over the duties of the former Ohio State star. Both Fesler and Brown were All-America grid stars and equally good in the court game.

McLaughry would like to have taken Brown to Dartmouth with him as end coach, but the young coach would not have had opportunity to handle the Big Green basketball. In coming to Harvard he can continue coaching both football and basketball. Coaches today, especially assistant coaches, really need to develop their ability to handle more than one sport. College athletic budgets require coaches to double in duty.

Here March 15

The new Crimson coach will come to Cambridge March 15 to start spring football practice and will assume full time duty in the fall.

He was born at Benton Harbor, Michigan, and prepared for college at Benton Harbor High School where he competed in basketball and football for four ears and tennis and track for two years. He was a member of the Notre Dame freshman team in 1935 and varsity end the next three years. In 1938 he was almost unanimously selected for All-America and played for the College All-Stars against the pros in Chicago in 1939.

Captained 1939 Team

He played four years of basketball at Notre Dame, including the 1938 team which was declared national champion. He captained the 1939 five.

Brown received the B. S. degree from Notre Dame in 1939 and almost immediately took over coaching duties at Brown. McLaughry added him to his coaching staff to teach his varsity ends how to handle tackles without help, which is an important part of the Notre Dame system. At Brown he coached basketball and supervised the varsity and freshman tennis teams.

Pittsburgh Iron Men

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pittsburgh pro football team henceforth will be known as the Pittsburgh Iron Men, the new owner Alexis Thompson has disclosed.

Thompson also said he had traded his draft rights to center Chet Gladchuck of Boston College for Leonard Barnum, veteran backfield star of the New York Giants.

Another deal will bring Banks McFadden, a Clemson College graduate who starred last season with the Brooklyn Dodgers, to the Iron Men. Thompson said this deal is a "complicated one" with some of the details to be ironed out.

Numbering of Football Players Said to Have Started in 1908

CLEVELAND (AP)—The man who claims to have originated numbering of football players got a laugh recently from a recommendation for standard numbering by position in collegiate games.

The proposal was made by the National Collegiate Football Rules Committee to aid spectators' identification of players.

Athletic Director Karl Davis of Western Reserve University said he started football numbering back in 1908—and he chuckled as he recalled how he had them changed every week so spectators would be forced to buy new programs.

"I got the idea from track meets," explained Davis, "and thought it would sell programs and help the football spectators.

"I was publicity man at the University of Pittsburgh. I didn't get paid for that, but I did get the program concession and the numbering idea helped me work my way through school for two years.

"We first used them in a game against Washington and Jefferson in 1908. So the spectators wouldn't know them, we took the uniforms to a tailor every Friday. He was sworn to secrecy, and he mixed the numbers all up.

"The spectators were happy, because for the first time they knew who was playing, and I was happy, too."

What does Davis, who later became Pittsburgh's athletic director, think of the new number-by-position suggestion?

"It's a pretty good idea. I don't think it's particularly important, but it might help the spectators figure out some of the linemen.

"However"—and Davis chuckled again—"I don't think it would help the sale of programs."

Michigan Swimmers Win

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17 (AP)—Sweeping both relay races and winning all but the fancy diving event, the National Collegiate swimming team from Michigan last night swamped the University of Pittsburgh tankmen 52 to 23.

Only one of the six individual races was close, the 200-yard breaststroke event, in which Jim Skinner, present National A. A. U. titlist, beat Cosgrave of Pitt by a couple of yards. The winner's time was 2:32.9, or 7.3 seconds slower than the world's record.

Gus Sharemet, Wolverine junior who is one of the fastest free style sprinters, easily won the 100-yard race with his teammate Allen finishing second and Samson of Pitt coming in third. The time was 57.5.

Two Giants Sign

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants have received the signed contracts of Johnny McCarthy and Johnny Wittig, bringing their total of signed-up players to nine. McCarthy, the Giants' regular first baseman for several seasons, lives at West Frankfort, Ill. Wittig, a right-handed pitcher whose home is Baltimore, was farmed out to Jersey City most of last season.

Coach, Rookie Sign

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Athletics announce they have received the signed contracts of Catcher-Coach Earle Brucker and Rookie Infielder Bob Kahle.

Colby Speed Skater

Ready to Defend Crown

Johnny Roukema of Paterson, N. J., a freshman at Colby College, Waterville, Maine, examines the 16-inch blade of his special racing skates as he prepares to defend his Middle Atlantic Skating Championship at Newburgh, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 18. Bad ice postponed the race from New Year's Day.

Tony Penna and Jimmy Hines Score 140's to Divide San Francisco Medal Honors

Harbert and Perelli (141) Tie for Second Low Medal

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17 (AP)—Overlooked in the crush of first-round sub-par firing, Tony Penna of Dayton, Ohio, and Jimmy Hines of Great Neck, L. I., charged down the home stretch yesterday to end up in a tie for medal honors in the 36-hole qualifying trials of the $5,000 San Francisco match play open golf tournament.

Their scores of 140, four under par for the two rounds, resulted from sparkling 68's yesterday, lowest scores of the second half of the qualifying competition.

Each Made $175

Penna and Hines each carded 35-33 compared to par 36-36—72 for the Presidio course. They pocketed $175 each, dividing first and second money for medal honors.

Melvin "Chick" Harbert, of Battle Creek, Mich., first-round leader with a 67, and John Perelli, of Tahoe, Calif., tied for second low medal score with 141. Harbert missed easy putts on four holes of the first nine, meanwhile taking a par 36, but was unable to find the greens on approaches during the incoming trip, finishing with a 74. Perelli played steady golf to add a 70 to his first round 71.

Seven at 142

Among seven tied at 142 were the defending champion and twice winner of this tournament, Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas; Olin Dutra, ex-U. S. open and P. G. A. champion; Sam Snead, and the Argentine star, Eduardo Blasi.

Links notables bowed out of competition left and right. They included Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, present P. G. A. national champion, with 147; Ralph Guldahl, twice former U. S. open titlist, with 151; John Bulla, winner of the recent $10,000 Los Angeles open, who failed to turn in a card after a first-round 75; Leonard Dodson, winner of the Oakland open play-off last Monday, with a 151; Marvin Ward, former national amateur title winner with 150; Harold McSpaden, 148; Horton Smith, 147; E. J. "Dutch" Harrison, 147; Mark Fry, 147; Paul Runyan, 152, and Ed Dudley, 154.

Little Qualifies

Lawson Little, current national open kingpin, qualified at 144, along with seven others including Denny Shute, former P. G. A. top man, and Ben Hogan, leading money winner of 1940.

Best nine holes of the day belonged to Clayton Heafner, the ex-candy maker from Linnville, N. C., who carded a six-under-par 30. He turned in a 70 for a 36-hole qualifying total of 144.

The 32 qualifiers, 36-hole scores, and pairings:

Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, L. I. (140), vs. Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J. (144); Eduardo Blasi, Buenos Aires (142), vs. Fred Wood, Vancouver, B. C. (145); Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va.)142), vs. Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y. (144); Jim Thomson, Chicopee, Mass. (143), vs. Emory Zimmerman, Portland, Ore. (143); Chick Harbert, Battle Creek, Mich. (141), vs. Jim Gauntt, Longview, Texas (144); Jim Demaret, Houston, Texas (142), vs. Henry Espinosa, San Francisco (146); Ray Mangrum, Oakmont, Pa. (142), vs. Harry Cooper, Chicago (144); Clayton Heafner, Linnville, N. C. (143), vs. Joe Brown, Des Moines, Iowa (146); Tony Penna, Dayton, Ohio (140), vs. Bill Williamson, Los Angeles (144); Zell Eaton, Oklahoma City (142), vs. Bob Connolly, Seattle (145); Lloyd Mangrum, Oak Park, Ill. (142), vs. Denny Shute, Chicago (144); Sam Byrd, Ardmore, Pa. (143), vs. Willie Goggin, Miami, Fla. (146); John Perelli, Tahoe, Calif. (141), vs. Jim Walkup, Odessa, Texas (144); Jim McHale, Philadelphia (143), vs. Al Zimmerman, Portland, Ore. (146); Olin Dutra, Los Angeles (142), vs. John Revolta, Evanston, Ill. (145); Lawson Little, San Francisco (144), vs. Leland Gibson, Kansas City (146).

Bonura Thinks Chicago Can Win Pennant in 1941

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 17 (AP)—The big man in muddy overalls looked up from his cabbage patch, waved, grinned and shouted: "Say, I've got a scoop for you. For the first time in my eight years in the big leagues I feel I'm going to be in the World Series."

It was Zeke Bonura, all right, with this sensational news, but it was a far different Zeke from the pouting, disgruntled fellow he was this time last year.

Everything was wrong then, when the big first baseman and Manager Bill Terry of the New York Giants were indulging in long-distance sparring over a contract and related matters. Today all was rosy as Zeke, now a Chicago Cub, went about the chores on his 200-acre farm across the river. Even the grunts from his fat Poland China pigs sounded cheerful.

"I'm going to try harder than ever before," he declared. "I'll be in a city where I like to play ball. I'm in good shape from working on the farm and I'll be at training camp on Catalina Island early. They haven't sent the contract yet, but the terms are all settled.

"I'll like playing for Jimmy Wilson, too. He has hustle and fight and that's my kind of baseball.

"The Cubs will be back. Bill Lee is a good pitcher and will win 22 games this year. So will Clay Bryant. Billy Myers will help us plenty at short, too. He pushed the Reds into the pennant.

"I've been with the White Sox, Senators and Giants and always felt in my heart the teams lacked something for pennant winners. But the Cubs don't lack anything."

He was eloquent about his cabbages. "Look at that field," he boasted. "They're the best in Louisiana."

'Striking' Bowmans

BILLINGS, Mont. (AP)—The bowling Bowman brothers of Billings may not look alike but they have a "striking" similarity.

Four years ago Ross Bowman bowled three consecutive 213 games. Within a week Cliff Bowman rolled three straight games, all with scores of 213. Their 1938 total pins at the end of a season of 87 games was the same.

This year, after 49 games, they again added up their total pins and found that each had 8,956. So down the alleys they went to bowl off the tie. The result—each trundled a 236 and each had to strike out to achieve that score.

Commissioner for Pro League

CHICAGO, Jan. 17 (AP)—Executives of the National Pro Football League laid the groundwork yesterday for creation of a commissionership to govern their fast growing sport.

Representatives of nine of the 10 league teams assembled at a loop hotel and rewrote a portion of the circuit's constitution, inserting a clause legalizing establishment of a Commissioner's post in the event the league authorizes such a step at its regular April meeting.

Only the Green Bay Packers were unrepresented at the informal gathering, while the league President, Carl Storck, of Dayton, Ohio, also was not in attendance.

Curley Lambeau, en route from California, was prevented from reaching the meeting when his plane was grounded at Dallas, Texas, because of bad weather.

Halas Spokesman

George Halas, President of the Chicago Bears and spokesman for the executives, said that should a Commissioner be chosen, the office of the President still would be continued.

"We are paving the way for employment of a Commissioner in case we want one," he said, adding that no official action could be taken until the April session. "In case we pick a Commissioner, he would have more power than the President, but the latter office would be retained."

Officials present were: Halas, Charles Bidwill, Chicago Cardinals; Eddie Bruch, Cleveland Rams; John O'Mara, New York Giants; Dan Topping, Brooklyn Dodgers; George P. Marshall, Washington Redskins; Alexis Thompson, Pittsburgh Steelers; Fred Mandel, Jr., Detroit Lions, and Art Rooney and Bert Bell, Philadelphia Eagles.

Brundage Mentioned

The name of Avery Brundage of Chicago, former President of the National A. A. U., and present chairman of the American Olympic Committee, was reported to have been presented to the club owners in their discussions to name a Commissioner.

Brundage was a former all-around athlete at the University of Illinois 20 years ago, and was a winner of the national all-around title. Since his competitive days he has been a successful contractor in Chicago and active in amateur athletics.

Goodwin Favored

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 17 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin of New York was favored today to defeat Truman Lifsey of West Palm Beach in the 36-hole final of the Lake Worth amateur golf tournament.

In the semifinals yesterday, Goodwin downed Griggis S. Cunningham of Green Farms, Conn., 4 and 3, while Lifsey ousted T. Dennis Boardman of New York, 2 and 1.

Max Butcher Ready

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Big Max Butcher has sent in his signed contract for 1941 and informed Pirate officials he anticipated the best season of his major-league pitching career.

The 220-pound right-hander won eight and lost nine last year. Manager Frankie Frisch is counting on him as a regular during the campaign, Max's sixth in the majors.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 16

National League

Boston 2, New York Rangers 2 (tie).
Montreal 5, Chicago 1.

American League

Providence 5, Buffalo 1.

American Association

St. Louis 6, St. Paul 1.
Minneapolis 3, Tulsa 0.
No games tonight.

FEATS of POWER
ICE BOATS OFTEN ATTAIN SPEEDS OF OVER
120 MILES AN HOUR!
GET FAST SMOOTH STARTS WITH
ESSO EXTRA
PUT MUSCLE IN YOUR MOTOR

Ice Queen *By Pap'*

THE GREATEST OF ALL TIME IN HER CHOSEN SPORT
SOMETHING YOU COULD SAY OF NO OTHER ATHLETE
Sonja HENIE
HER AMAZING SUCCESS HAS DONE MUCH TO POPULARIZE FIGURE SKATING IN THIS COUNTRY
ENDLESS TRAINING and COUNTLESS HOURS OF PRACTICE
THAT'S THE PRICE SONJA PAYS FOR BEING UNDISPUTED RULER IN HER FIELD
PAP'
AP Features

Stands Alone

You can get plenty of arguments, pro and con, when you name Bobby Jones, Babe Ruth, or Bill Tilden as the outstanding all-time performers in the respective fields, but everyone will readily agree that the equal of Sonja Henie has never been seen in the history of figure and fancy skating. The little Norwegian girl stands alone in this respect.

Miss Henie's skating has long been a model for other ice performers to copy. Ever since the time she was winning world and Olympic championships her skate-blade technique has been accepted as the ideal. For over eight years she ruled the amateur world without a serious challenger. Her exhibitions in this country served to stimulate interest in the sport and created the lively interest which figure skating now enjoys.

Now that Sonja is devoting her talents to the movies and ice revues, it is quite possible that she no longer belongs on the sports pages but rather in the theatrical section. There is plenty of room for argument on that score, but, personally, we welcome her blond beauty as a pleasant relief from the parade of uglies who cross our drawing board day in and day out.

The same gracefully executed spins and jumps which were an important part of her repertoire of figure skating when she was winning amateur titles are in evidence as she performs in her current role. She trains just as faithfully, practices just as long and hard as she did formerly as an amateur.

In her current ice revue, Miss Henie contributes almost a solid hour of animated skating effort, working long and tirelessly in several offerings which have never before been expressed in musical skating spectacles. Everything from the soft, dreamy waves of ballet skating to the popular tango and her own versions of modern swing music interpretations are included in her performance.

Lombardi Balks

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP)—Ernie Lombardi, first string catcher of the world champion Cincinnati Reds, is not satisfied with the 1941 contract offered him.

The brawny backstop, wintering here, received the Reds' bid, took one look at the figures, and returned the contract unsigned.

Lombardi had a $6,000 pay cut last season and wanted part of that sum added to his 1941 salary.

The big fellow has been exercising most of the winter by fishing for driftwood in the Oakland surf. He reports this has strengthened the ankle he injured late in the 1940 season and which kept him on the sidelines through most of the World Series.

College Basketball

Results Jan. 16

By the Associated Press

Kansas 48, Missouri 41.
Tulane 58, Southwestern (Tenn) 38.
Bucknell 54, Muhlenberg 38.
Duke 44, George Washington 37.
Georgetown 36, New York 27.
Potomac State 53, New River 37.
North Carolina State 44, Clemson 43.
South Carolina 38, Presbyterian 34.
Carleton 33, Mexico University 29.
Western Maryland 43, Catholic University 36.
Loras 43, St. Thomas 38.
Virginia 48, William and Mary 32.
Oshkosh Tchs. 48, Whitewater Tchrs. 42.
Marietta 43 Findlay 38.
Kenyon 54, Capital 40.
Kent State 49, Hiram 25.
Franklin-Marshall 39, Ursinus 35.
Hanover 60, Joliet 55.
Detroit Tech 49, Cleary 30.
Calvin 46, St. Mary's (Mich) 29.
Wayne 41, Michigan Normal 19.
Superior Tchrs. 47, Eau Claire Tchrs. 43.
Upper Iowa 39, Buena Vista 22.
St. Ambrose 45, Iowa Wesleyan 36.
Culver-Stockton 33, Missouri Valley 24.
Phillips 43, Southwestern (Okla) State 23.
Central (Okla) State 42, Northwestern (Okla) State 38.
Minot Tchrs. 45, Bottineau Forestry 31.
Elmhurst 36, Wheaton 26.
Salem 56, West Liberty 38.
Murray Tchrs. 83, Union (Tenn) 40.
East Central (Okla) State 46, Oklahoma Baptist 39.
Ellendale Normal 94, Wahpeton Science 23.
Montana State Normal 58, Billings Poly 41.

Goalie Trouble for Hawks; Bruins and Rangers in Tie

By the Associated Press

Apparently the Chicago Black Hawks will have to find another Chuck Gardiner before they'll ever be able to take their place as consistent championship contenders in the National Hockey League.

It's customary when a hockey team failed to live up to expectations to blame either the manager or the goalie. Since Gardiner, one of the game's greatest net minders, the Hawks have made frequent changes in both departments. But they've been everywhere from the Stanley Cup victory heights to the bottom of the league standing.

Had Four Goalies

Right now the young, well-balanced Chicago team that started the campaign with high hopes is tied for fourth place with the New York Rangers and the goal-guarding department seems to be what's causing the trouble. In seven seasons, Chicago has had four goalies. Each started out as "another Gardiner," but not one has given complete satisfaction for long.

The veteran Lorne Chabot won the Vezina Trophy as the National League's best net minder for Chicago in 1934-35. The next season he was sold to the Montreal Maroons and Mike Karakas was brought up to become the circuit's outstanding rookie in 1935-36. Mike stuck around until last winter, helping the Hawks win the Stanley Cup in 1938, but he went into a slump and was shipped off to Providence, and Paul Goodman, the 30-year-old "rookie," replaced him. Goodman, after a sensational start, ran into the same kind of trouble a few weeks ago after being injured, and the Hawks sent for the youthful Sam Lo Presti from St. Paul. Goodman, refusing to return to the minors, retired.

Meanwhile Lo Presti went through four games without a defeat until he ran into the Montreal Canadiens last night. The final count there was Montreal 5, Chicago 1. And that left the fans wondering again about the Hawks' goal tending situation.

Meanwhile the Rangers and the third-place Boston Bruins battled to a 2-2 draw in a brilliantly played game at New York and the single point moved the Rangers up on even terms with Chicago.

Patrick Ties Score

Lynn Patrick, playing about the best hockey of his career since he moved up on the line with the Colville brothers, saved the game for New York after Milt Schmidt had turned in a great scoring job to give the Bruins a 2-0 lead in the second period. Schmidt, taking a loose puck in center ice, sidestepped Phil Watson, eluded the Ranger defense and feinted Dave Kerr out of position for a remarkable score. But soon afterward Patrick's shot caromed off Jack Crawford's skate for the first Ranger tally and 80 seconds later Lynn fired another into the corner of the net.

Notable in this game was a brief fight between Schmidt and Art Coulter, which the officials broke up while the other players stood around the contestants in a circle, their minds on that new $25 penalty for joining in someone else's fight.

Skating on Sidewalks

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17 (AP)—There was ice skating in the shadows of City Hall yesterday.

Sidewalks thereabout, as elsewhere throughout the slippery city, were coated heavily with ice. Couples appeared hand in hand on skates. Newsboys found skates the answer to speedy deliveries.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Bucky Walters, ace pitcher of Cincinnati Reds, named "player of the year" by New York Baseball Writers' Association.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Gls F	Gls A	P
Toronto	17	7	1	79	49	35
Detroit	12	7	8	65	52	32
Boston	10	7	8	85	63	28
Chicago	10	11	5	57	66	25
Rangers	9	12	7	75	73	25
Montreal	9	13	3	64	77	21
Americans	6	14	6	46	91	18

Results Jan. 16
Boston 2, Rangers 2, tie.
Montreal 5, Chicago 1.

Gophers Again Frequent Foe Of Iowa Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—The traditional Iowa-Minnesota rivalry will be in full blossom this winter and next spring as the Hawkeye and Gopher sports teams meet in 11 contests.

As usual, Minnesota outranks all other conference universities as the most frequent rival of Iowa. Wisconsin and Chicago teams will be met in nine affairs, while Northwestern is scheduled seven times.

Five of the Iowa-Minnesota contests will occur at Iowa City, including two in basketball and gymnastics. Wisconsin teams will come here for five events, too, as will those of Northwestern.

The schedule shows 26 home dual contests for Iowa and 27 road affairs. Other conference schools to be met, with the number of contests, are: Illinois, 6; Indiana, 4; Ohio State, 3; and Purdue and Michigan, 2.

Chapman Bows Out

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 17 (AP)—Dick Chapman, the national amateur golf champion, bowed out yesterday in the semifinal round of the annual Miami Biltmore tournament.

He was beaten, 6 and 5, by George Dawson of Chicago. Dawson's opponent in the 36-hole final today was Jim Ferrier of Australia, 3 and 2 victor over Earl Christiansen, Miami policeman.

Rain Halts Tennis

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 17 (AP)—Rain put in an appearance at the Orlando tennis tournament yesterday afternoon and halted what looked like a bang-up quarter-final match between Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Wayne Sabin of Los Angeles.

The count was knotted at 2-all in the first set when play was called. The program was postponed until today.

Root Dissatisfied

CHICAGO (AP)—Pitcher Charley Root, a veteran of 15 years with the Chicago Cubs, may be the Cubs' No. 1 holdout this season.

Root, who arrived from his California home to discuss contract differences with club officials, returned still unsigned. General Manager James Gallagher's only comment was, "We think the contract offered eminently fair."

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Minnesota 4, Michigan 0.
Clarkson 17, St. Michaels 2.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Michigan 52, Pittsburgh 23.

Ford Frick Pores Over Draft Data

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—The fact that baseball has made a practice of paying its young men a handsome wage now promises to pay dividends and enable the national pastime to escape any real hurt by the operations of the draft, President Ford Frick of the National League said yesterday.

"The great majority of our players are married and have families, thank goodness," said Frick as he looked out from behind a mass of draft data he had obtained from the individual clubs of his circuit. "By the time they reach the big leagues ball players are making enough money to marry, and that's usually the first thing they do.

Minors Affected

"For the present I'm afraid the minor leagues are going to be the most seriously affected. Most of their coming stars are single and without dependents. But, of course, if the draft continues for several years we will feel the effects more and more.

"Unfortunately, baseball players very seldom, if ever, can regain their peak after being away from the game a year. At least, none of the fellows who held out for a season and then tried to come back ever was as good again.

"That part of it scares me. And what makes it worse is the fact that a player drafted during the season will, in effect, lose two years, and his club will have to figure on replacing him for two campaigns. The only thing we hope is that this can be avoided in some measure."

Very Complicated

Frick, hopeful of learning with some degree of accuracy what players his clubs stand to lose to the Army in the coming year, asked each team to forward him a list of players, with the draft number and the drawn number of each. Now he has all the information, and he confesses he doesn't know a bit more than he did before.

"Here I've got all the numbers and they don't mean a thing," he mourned. "I've got to start all over now and find out from each player where he stands on his local board list. It's all very, very complicated.

"For instance, here's one player, Walker Cooper of the Cardinals, with number six, drawn. But that doesn't signify that he's practically in the Army already. My son, Fred, has drawn number 1817, yet he's already been called up.

"Other low numbers in the league include Truett Sewell of Pittsburgh, with 120; Vince Di Maggio of the same club, 214; Lou Stringer, new Cub second baseman, 61; Joe Vosmik of Cincinnati, 9; Charles Gilbert of Brooklyn, 532; Alvin Glossop of the Bees, 463. Those are all low numbers, but it doesn't mean anything much. Hugh Mulcahy of the Phils is number 2231, but he's single and might be called before any of them. I might even lose my new umpire, Al Barlick. He's number 200."

Rain Interferes

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 17 (AP)—Rain halted play in the national winter shuffleboard tournament but not until Mrs. Leota Martin, Saginaw, Mich., the women's closed (over 50 years) champion, had been eliminated by Mrs. V. Hoiberg, of Madison, Wis.

The other defending champions, Dwight K. Hubbard, Janesville, Wis., men's open division; Mrs. Bess Geist, St. Petersburg, women's open division, and Lloyd Williams, Clarksburg, W. Va., all remained in the running, although Mrs. Geist lost the first game of her match to Bunny Hoover, Philadelphia, Pa., before rain washed the tournament off the courts.

A startling upset was the defeat of Dick Townsend, 17-year-old Grand Ledge, Mich., youth, in the men's open division. He was eliminated by Phil Halls, Hayward, Wis.

The tournament is scheduled to close today.

Pirates Accept Terms

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Signing for 1941 of Frankie Gustine, the kid rookie who made good as a second-sacker last year, and Pitcher Joe Bowman is announced by the Pirates.

Gustine not only did well as an infielder, but quickly established himself as a hitter—collecting 147 hits in his 133 games. He becomes 21 on Feb. 20.

The 1941 season will be Bowman's fifth with the Pirates. Last year he won nine games and lost 10.

Elliott in Line

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Bob Elliott, 24-year-old freshman outfielder who took away the right field post Paul Waner held for 14 years with Pittsburgh, became the 16th Pittsburgh Pirate to sign a 1941 contract.

After a poor mid-season streak, Elliott snapped out of a slump last year and batted at a .354 clip in his final 22 games, boosting his year's average to .292. He knocked in 67 runs and fielded .978.

Toporcer at Albany

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—George (Specs) Toporcer has signed to manage the Albany Eastern League baseball club again this year. Before coming here last year, Toporcer managed teams at Rochester, Hazleton, Rocky Mount, and Little Rock.

Thirty-Nine Yale Grid Players Received Help

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17 (AP)—A Yale scholarship official disclosed today that nearly half of the university's 1940 varsity football squad received "financial aid."

Secretary Stuart H. Clement of the committee on award of undergraduate scholarships made this statement in reply to an alumni assertion in the current issue of the Alumni Magazine that Yale "should welcome football talent that can keep up with academic standards."

41 Per Cent

Clement declared that of the 39 players on last year's varsity squad, 16, or 41 per cent, had been helped.

Capt.-Elect Alan Bartholemy of Portland, Ore., was among the group, said Clement. He declined to name the others, but emphasized the aid took the form of scholarships, loans or employment and he said was based on general all-around ability.

Eli's athletic coaches and alumni have blamed poor records in recent years on a dearth of material and claimed a lack of co-operation from some university authorities.

Clement's statement, specifically answering a criticism by Richard J. Eckhart of New York in the December issue of the magazine, is the latest in a series of repercussions following closely Yale's worst football season (seven defeats in eight games) and a shakeup of the coaching staff early this month in which Emerson (Spike) Nelson replaced Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond as head mentor.

Wrote Eckhart to the Yale Alumni Magazine: "I believe Yale should encourage good clean football—should welcome football talent that can keep up with the academic standards. It should permit alumni associations to lend a helping hand to school students even if they have attracted attention through athletic endeavors. It should properly appraise the fact that football means a great deal to almost every boy entering college and is a desirable experience for the players."

Topeka Athletes

Ed Stevens, President of the Yale Club of Topeka, Kan., declaring Eckhart "has well spoken the minds of many, if not a large majority of Yale alumni, entered the debate by declaring that "through our efforts" five members of Topeka High School's undefeated and untied eleven "have become intensely interested in Yale."

"If the university authorities cooperate with us," declared Stevens, "you will some day see them wearing the Yale Blue in the Bowl. If the alumni all over the country will shoulder the responsibility of getting scholarly football players to Yale, we won't have to endure any disastrous seasons in the future. Good football teams, as long as they do not smack of professionalism, are assets to any university."

New Book

An interesting new book containing comprehensive information for both novice and veteran skiers is "The Complete Ski Guide" (Doubleday, Doran & Co., $2.50) compiled and edited by Frank Elkins, New York newspaperman. Some of the important points covered are proper equipment, explanation of two different techniques, history of skiing and of the organizations behind the sport where to ski, rules of competitive and amateur skiing, and how to ski safely.

The first part of the book is devoted to short chapters on individual problems written by ski experts. The second half contains maps and data showing where to ski, statistics on various championships, and other informative facts.

Art Rubin Comes From Behind In Beating Schaefer

CHICAGO, Jan. 17 (AP)—Art Rubin of New York came from behind in the last six innings last night to hand Jake Schaefer of Cleveland his first defeat of the world's three-cushion billiard tournament. The score was 50 to 44 and came in 42 innings, the shortest game of the current event.

Schaefer held a 41 to 39 lead after 36 innings. At this point Rubin put together five billiards, then two and after two open frames, hit three and then the clinching one. Schaefer, meantime, got but three points.

Each has now won and lost one game.

Allen Hall of Chicago, a leading contender for the crown, easily scored his second straight victory in the $20,000 tournament yesterday. Another veteran, Art Thurnblad, of Kenosha, Wis., had to come from behind to keep his unbeaten record intact.

Hall and Herb Peterson of St. Louis went scoreless for four innings before the Chicagoan took a 2-1 lead and increased his advantage to win 50 to 38 in 61 innings.

Thurnblad trailed Paul Lewin of Chicago 19-15 into the third inning, but then began picking up and finished with 23 points in the last 17 frames to win 50 to 32. The match went 55 innings.

In the other afternoon game, Irving Crane of Rochester, N. Y., collected his first triumph in three starts. He defeated John Fitzpatrick of Los Angeles, previously unbeaten, 50 to 49, in 57 innings. Fitzpatrick led 33 to 21 after the 26th frame, but Crane's late rally overtook the west coast star.

Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., off to a slow start against Len Kenney of Chicago, finally began clicking after the intermission to register his second straight victory, 50 to 25. The match went 62 innings and marked the third straight loss for Kenney.

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Complete List of Odd Lot, and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day's sales	609,720
1941 volume to date	7,231,030
1940 volume to date	9,225,810

Market Trend Is Irregular; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Selling of steels halted an early rallying attempt in today's stock market.

While a few rails and an assortment of specialties managed to keep their heads above water, declines of fractions to a point or so were well distributed near the final hour.

Dealings picked up at intervals when quotations were giving ground. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 550,000 shares.

Continued business hopes, combined with the fact that the list had lost virtually all of its post-new year's upturn, apparently inspired some customers to reinstate commitments here and there. Indefinite war news, however, and the desire to await outcome of the lend-lease battle in Congress, remained as a restraining influence.

Stocks ahead occasionally—several eventually wavered—included Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, American Telephone, Western Union, Bendix, Consolidated Aircraft, Westinghouse, and U. S. Rubber.

Lagging were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Can, Philip Morris, Johns-Manville, Owens-Illinois, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Chrysler, and General Motors.

In the curb upward inclinations were shown by Lake Shore, Gulf Oil, American Potash, Royal Typewriter, and Brewster Aero.

Bonds Slightly Uneven

Bonds had an underlying note of steadiness today although quotations were a bit uneven.

Most trading favorites remained in a fractional range and near the final hour narrow gains and losses were about evenly divided.

Dealings contracted further as the list steadied after three sessions of falling prices. Weekly carloading figures, showing traffic at the highest level in a decade for this season, seemed to help the carrier issues, recently outstanding investment favorites.

Up a little were Baltimore & Ohio convertible 6s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, International Telephone 5s and Erie 5s.

Losses of fractions to around a point in American & Foreign Power 5s, Alleghany 5s of 1949, International Hydro Electric 6s, Bangor & Aroostock convertible 4s and American Telephone 3¼s.

Japan 6½s dropped a fraction in the foreign list and Brisbane 5s were off a point at one time. U. S. Treasury loans underwent little change.

Industrials Lead London Market Rise

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Demand for industrial and railroad stocks broadened today and the entire securities list tended upward.

Buying of equities was interpreted as the desire of investors to obtain a higher yield than is possible in gilt-edge bonds. Turnover was still below normal, traders noted, but the pressure of money seeking an investment outlet intensified.

Motor, store, electrical equipment and cement stocks were among the favorites. Tobacco issues also improved after tobacco securities trust maintained its dividend.

The carriers, notably junior issues, gained under the influence of optimism regarding dividends.

Kaffirs, firm at the start, eased in late dealings. Oils held steady while rubber leaned ahead.

British Government bonds lagged at the outset but rose briskly near the close. Japanese bonds lost between ½ and 1½ points.

Wheat Buying Halts Downward Drift

CHICAGO, Jan. 17 (AP)—The wheat market's downward drift was halted today by purchasing credited to previous "short" sellers and to milling interests. Forecast of colder weather over much of the grain belt had a steadying influence.

Easiness of securities resulted in some selling of grains, which lowered wheat fractionally at times.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Jan. 17

	Today	Prev. day	Parity
Europe†			
Cables	$4.04	$4.04	$4.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007x	.4007x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.2360	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0505	.0505	.2028
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3034	.3034	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2375	.2375	*
Shanghai—dol	.0562	.0562	*
Straits—dol	.4753	.4753	.5613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8575	.8575	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	¶

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Copper steady, electrolytic spot Conn. Valley, 12.00; export fas N.Y. 10.25-12.00. Tin steady, spot and nearby 50.15; forward 50.10. Lead steady, spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis, 5.35. Zinc steady, East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite, unchanged.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70⅞	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	1	51	51	51	−1
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	− ¾
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	2	6¾	6½	6⅝	− ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	22½	22¼	22¼	− ⅜
19½	12⅛	Addressog (1)	2	14⅜	14	14	−1
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	27	42½	41⅞	41⅞	
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 14
7	4	Alaska Jun (½)	2	5	5	5	+ ¼
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	9	9	9	Jan 14
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	10	9½	10	+ ½
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	16	23	22⅜	22¾	− ¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	4	160½	160	160	− ½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 11
16⅜	10	Allied Mills (1e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 16
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	32	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	− ¼
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	4	34¼	33½	33½	−1
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 16
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jan 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	2	49⅜	48⅞	48⅞	− ½
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	13	16¼	16	16	− ½
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	8	53⅞	53	53⅛	Jan 16
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	4	7½	7½	7½	− ¼
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	7	6¾	6⅞	− ⅜
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	2	37	37	37	− ½
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	8	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
116½	85¼	Am Can (4)	6	91½	90	91½	+ ½
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	184	184	184	Jan 16
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	16	29⅜	28⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
65	34	Am Car & F pf	4	61⅞	61	61	− ¾
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	7	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	− ⅛
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	114¼	114½	114¼	Dec27
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120	120	120	Jan 9
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	8½	8½	8½	− ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 14
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼g)	2	10½	10½	10½	Jan 16
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 15
6⅝	2½	Am European	2	4¼	4	4¼	Jan 15
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	2	1	1	1	Jan 16
24¼	9⅛	AmFP $6pf 1.20e	11	17¼	15½	17¼	+1½
28¼	10⅜	AmFP $7pf 1.40e	25	20⅞	19	20⅞	+2⅜
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
50½	23	Am-Haw SS (1a)	3	34½	34½	34½	
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+1⅜
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	1	48½	48½	48½	− ⅛
3⅞	1½	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 15
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13	13	13	Jan 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Jan 16
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	14	15¾	15	15¼	− ⅛
92	38	Am Loco pf (5e)	5	89	88	88	−2
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.34g)	9	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	3	18½	18¼	18¼	− ¾
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
63½	34¾	AmP&L$6pf1⅞k	4	44½	44	44½	
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	4	36⅞	36¾	36¾	
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	18	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	28	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	9	6⅞	6¼	6¼	− ¼
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm & R(½g)	19	42⅝	42	42⅝	+ ½
155½	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	154	154	154	Jan 15
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53	53	53	Jan 16
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	10	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 16
17¼	11	Am Stove (.30g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 14
23⅜	12¾	Am Sug R (½g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	86	86	86	− ½
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	Jan 8
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	14	167¾	167¼	167½	
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	1	72	72	72	− ½
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	72	72	72	− ¾
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	159	158½	158½	Jan 10
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	17	6⅛	6	6⅛	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	11	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
101½	83½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	Jan 13
12	6	Am Woolen	8	8	8	8	Jan 16
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	6	56¾	56	56	−1
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	18	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	51	26	25⅛	25⅜	− ⅛
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	5	13½	13¼	13¼	Jan 16
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	−1
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅜
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	2	30	30	30	
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111	111	111	− ¼
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	9	51¾	50¾	51	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅝	N'v 15
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (2e)	2	32½	32	32	− ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (1¼g)	1	8¼	8⅛	8¼	− ¼
9½	3⅝	Artloom (¾g)	*1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	17	7½	7	7¼	− ⅛
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86½	86½	86½	Jan 16
95	49½	AssdDG2pf(2e)	1	97	97	97	Jan 16
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Dec17
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	152	22⅝	21	22⅛	+1⅛
64½	49½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	11	65¼	63¾	64½	+ ½
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	23	15¼	14¼	15¼	+ ¼
22⅜	8¼	Atl G&W Indies	1	17	17	17	Jan 16
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	5	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	Jan 16
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	7	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jan 7
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	4	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jan 16
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	Jan 16
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jan 16
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Jan 13
8¾	4	Aviation Corp	56	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
B							
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	39	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	− ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	5	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
⅛	3	Balt & Ohio pf	5	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	3	9½	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅜
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	− ¼
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60)	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	28	22¼	21¾	21⅞	− ¼
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	2	28⅞	28½	28½	Jan 16
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24½	24½	24½	Jan 16
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jan 14
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	8	8	8	− ⅛
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1g)	53	36	34⅞	36	+1⅛
22¼	17¾	Benef I L (1.85e)	9	20	20	20	− ⅜
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	56⅞	56¼	56¼	Jan 13
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	31⅜	31⅝	31⅝	
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	42	85⅜	83¾	84½	− ¾
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	130	129	129	−1½
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	3	9⅝	9½	9½	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	2	18⅛	18	18	Jan 16
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	12	16⅞	16½	16¾	+ ¼
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	6	33¼	33	33⅛	− ⅝
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	5	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ½
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	19	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	− ¼
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	10	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 16
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Jan 13
7	4⅛	Brew Corp(.55e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	10	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¼
26¾	14½	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	12	24⅛	23⅜	24⅛	+ ⅛
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	40¾	40½	40½	Jan 13
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	43	43	43	− ½
3⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 14
24¾	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	40	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
25½	12¾	Bkly Un Gas	6	13½	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅛
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Jan 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	10	22⅝	22½	22½	− ¼
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	8	11⅜	11⅛	11½	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20g)	8	7	7	7	
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	1	31	31	31	− ⅞
35¼	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	32	32	32	+ ¼
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill(1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	− ⅛
53¼	53¼	Burling pf (23¼)	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	Jan 15
12½	7¼	Burr Add (½e)	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	7	3	3	3	− ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	3	5	5	5	Jan 16
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	3	21½	21½	21½	Jan 16
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	7	10⅛	9⅞	10	− ⅜
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 16
C							
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	5	18⅜	18½	18⅜	+ ⅛
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (3½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Dec27
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	5	7	6⅞	7	− ⅛
10½	11	Camp Wy (.35g)	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	Jan 16
23½	11⅝	Canada Dry	14	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ¼
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	9	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	Jan 15
6	2⅛	Capital Adm A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 16
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¾e)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jan 16
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	1	3	2	3	Jan 15
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	55¼	55	55	Jan 16
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	7	47¾	47½	47½	
35½	20	Celanese (1¼e)	4	27	26¾	27	
12½	5	Celotex Cp (½g)	21	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	19½	18⅞	18¾	− ⅛
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 16
5⅞	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ¼
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Jan 16
41½	22½	Cerro de P (1g)	4	31	30⅞	30⅞	− ⅜
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	6	4⅜	4⅜	4½	− ¼
22	15	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Jan 16
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	1	19½	19½	19½	− ⅛
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	17⅛	17⅛	17½	Jan 15
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	19	43⅜	42¾	43⅜	+ ⅜
101	84½	Ches & O pf (4)	3	101½	101¼	101¼	Jan 10
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	31	3	2¾	3	Jan 16
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 13
2¼	⅜	Chi Great W pf	2	1⅛	¾	¾	Jan 16
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	8	8	8	Jan 15
15½	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
44¼	23¼	C P T pr pf (2½)	3	52¼	52	52¼	Jan 15
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	3	52¼	52	52¼	Jan 15
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 16
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 15
16⅛	9	Chickasha (1½e)	1	12	12	12	→ ½
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (3½e)	47	68⅛	66⅜	68⅛	+1
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
4½	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	2	37⅛	37	37⅛	− ⅜
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	32⅞	32¾	32¾	Jan 16
41½	25½	Climax M(1.20a)	9	28½	27¾	27¾	−1¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	3	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	− ½
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	4	104½	104½	104½	
63	56	Coca Cola A (3)	1	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	Jan 15
20	10½	Colgate P (½a)	13	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
102½	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	Jan 16
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	3	28½	28½	28½	− ¼
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼g)	3	20	20	20	Jan 10
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	3	20½	19¾	19¾	− ⅜
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.10g)	*22	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	*1	80	80	80	
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jan 15
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	− ½
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+ ⅛
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	4	30¼	29⅜	30¼	+ ¼
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	102½	102½	102½	Jan 16
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	15	37	36½	37	+ ¼
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	4	109	107½	107½	−2½
16⅜	8	Coml Solv (¼e)	14	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
1¾	⅜	Com'th & South	2	¾	¾	¾	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	52½	52	52	− ⅝
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	59	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	2½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 13
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	1	17	17	17	
31½	17⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	34	28¾	28	28¾	+ ⅞
16	7½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	15	15	15	− ¼
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (½e)	18	7	6⅞	7	
32⅞	21¼	Consol Edison (2)	51	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	5⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 16
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	3	3	3	
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (⅛g)	13	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
2¼	⅞	Con RR Cub pf	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 14
5¼	2⅝	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jan 16
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	2	19½	19½	19½	Jan 16
108½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jan 11
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	− ¼
15⅜	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
1⅜	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	8	¾	¾	¾	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	84½	84	84	−1
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	16	38	37½	37½	− ½
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (½e)	1	6¾	6¾	6⅝	− ¼
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	
43¾	2	Cont Motors	14	3⅞	3⅜	3¾	
25	16½	Cont O Del (1)	22	19⅜	19	19¼	+ ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel(1½e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	− ¾
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	6	17½	17½	17½	− ⅛
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	55	55	55	Jan 16

Commerce and Finance

Nation's Retailers, In Convention, Favor Helping British

Business and Industry

Illinois Bell Issue Offered To the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A nation-wide underwriting syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co. is offering to the public $46,250,000 of a total issue of $50,000,000 of first-mortgage 2¾ per cent bonds, Series A, of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company. The bonds, due Jan. 15, 1981, will be priced at 103½, to yield 2.61 per cent to maturity and 2.60 per cent of the first date at which they are callable at par. The remaining $3,750,000 of the series, which the company is withholding from public sale, will be sold, without underwriting discounts, to the Bankers Trust Company as trustee of Pension Funds established by the company and affiliates.

Net proceeds from the sale of the total $50,000,000 of bonds are estimated, after deducting expenses, at $50,802,000. Of this amount, $44,750,000, together with $250,000 in the sinking fund, will be used in retire the $45,000,000 principal amount of outstanding first and refunding-mortgage 3½ per cent bonds, Series B, of the company, which will be called for redemption on April 1, 1941, at 107½.

Of the remaining proceeds, $5,250,000 will be applied toward reimbursing the company's treasury for funds which have been used for extensions, additions and improvements to its plant. The balance of approximately $802,000, representing the net premium to be received, will be added to the working capital of the company. The Illinois Company then intends to use $3,375,000 to meet the redemption premium on its Series B bonds, and $1,500,000 to repay to American Telephone & Telegraph Company, parent, an advance now outstanding.

Associated with Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., as underwriters are Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation, the First Boston Corporation, Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., Smith, Barney & Co., the Mellon Securities Corporation, Blythe & Co., Inc., Bonbright & Co., Inc., Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., Glore, Forgan & Co., the Central Republic Company and others.

Cornell Professor Hits at Centralized Farm Credit Control

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—W. I. Myers, head of Cornell University's Agricultural Economics Department, said centralized Washington control of farm credit "would make the district land banks and local farm loan associations mere branch offices of a government credit system."

"Farmer control is of vital importance to the permanence of the system and should be strengthened, not destroyed," he told the seventieth annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture.

"The substitution of government guaranteed bonds for member ownership and independent financial strength of the Federal land banks as proposed in the Wheeler bill, introduced in Congress in March, 1940, would endanger their continued existence as a sound source of mortgage credit for stockmen and farmers."

He asserted "a government monopoly in the farm credit field" would be created by withdrawal of insurance companies, banks, and other private credit agencies because of inability to compete with a government agency whose losses would be underwritten by farmers and other taxpayers.

Mr. Myers urged increased farmer control of district farm credit banks, and the establishment of the Farm Credit Administration as an independent agency of government under a small bi-partisan board.

Efficient—Yes, but always friendly and accommodating.

PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY

31 MILK ST., BOSTON

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

U. S. Corn Belt Is Expecting More Prosperous Era Ahead

WASHINGTON (AP)—Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials are urging midwestern farmers to increase production of hogs and cattle for slaughter.

The defense program, they say, will make a moderate expansion advisable. Increased needs can be supplied, they say, without placing any strain on existing production facilities and without seriously disrupting present systems of farming in the corn belt.

Officials are cautioning against "overexpansion," because later, when activities in connection with the defense program slacken and the war ends, the situation may be wholly different.

Adjustment Problem

The big problem in the midwest, officials explain, is that of adjusting corn production to requirements. Despite the fact that the acreage of corn in 1940 in the five principal corn belt states was 22 per cent below the 1928-32 average, huge surpluses have been accumulated.

Because of these surpluses, there will be no need, officials say, to increase production to provide feed for anticipated increases in livestock numbers. Officials are concerned lest many farmers increase corn production because of a mounting demand for pork and beef.

"It is clear," a department report says, "that even with the prospective increases in the demand for livestock and livestock products, that farmers should not plan any sustained increase in the acreage of corn during the next five years.

"Instead, farmers who have not adjusted their corn acreage to a soil-conserving cropping system should take advantage of a period of favorable prices to build a reserve in the soil for a period of lower prices which may lie beyond the present period of war and the national defense program."

Officials believe that beyond 1942 it probably will be necessary gradually to reduce hog production to keep pork prices in line with those of beef and other substitutable products.

They also say that corn-belt farmers should be cautious about making large outlays for beef cattle breeding stock at currently high prices, although they may find it profitable to retain larger breeding herds than formerly to utilize large supplies of roughage grown as a part of a soil conservation program.

Wheat Outlook Uncertain

Other recommendations for the corn belt include:

With the export outlook continuing unfavorable, wheat acreage should not be increased.

Further expansion in acreages of soybeans should be discouraged. Officials believe that current acreages probably can be maintained without materially depressing soybean prices. Farmers are urged to consider the "soil-depleting" and "soil-erosive" effects of this crop.

Retire 7,000,000 acres or 8 per cent of the land in cultivation in the five principal corn belt states. Officials say that there is this much land unsuitable for further cultivation.

Abandon the practice of burning woodlands in the hope of obtaining more grazing for livestock.

Rebuild forest resources.

"Another much-needed adjustment in corn belt agriculture," the Department says, "is a more general use of leases that provide for equitable distribution of income between landlord and tenant and more security of tenure for the tenant."

Domestic Copper Shipments Set New Record in December

NEW YORK (AP)—December domestic shipments of refined copper soared to the highest for any month on record and lowered stocks to the smallest in a year, the Copper Institute disclosed.

Shipments climbed to 112,671 tons from 102,483 in November. Export shipments totaled 10 tons, first since 1,336 tons of domestic origin metal were sent abroad in August.

Domestic stocks of refined metal declined to 142,772 tons from 158,418 at the end of November. Blister stocks were reduced 12,098 tons, making a total drop in all copper stocks of 27,744 during December.

Total production of refined copper stepped up to 97,035 tons, the largest since the copper institute started its compilation in July, 1933, and probably the largest on record. This compared with 96,283 tons in November.

Aluminum Sheet Mills Are Shipped to India

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Blaw-Knox Company reported Canada Iron Foundries, Ltd., affiliate of Lewis Foundry & Machine division of Blaw-Knox, has shipped to India one hot rolling and three cold reducing aluminum sheet mills.

The equipment will be used, Blaw-Knox said, to produce finished aluminum sheet material, the hot mill starting with slabs and the cold mills independently finishing the rolling process.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

of the

First and Oldest Federal Savings Institution in Massachusetts

As of December 31, 1940

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Cash on hand and in Banks	$373,189.75	Due Shareholders	$5,144,183.29
U. S. Gov't Bonds	5,125.00	Borrowed Money	None
Stock of Federal Home Loan Bank	45,000.00	Incompleted Mortgage Loans	561,747.35
Mortgage Loans	5,139,448.40	Other Liabilities	6,089.47
Share Loans	12,011.05	Reserves and Undivided Profits	142,783.35
Real Estate	253,803.76		
Furniture and Fixtures	25,496.75		
Other Assets	728.75		
	$5,854,803.46		$5,854,803.46

During 1940 dividends at 3% were paid on Savings and Investment accounts.

Dividends exempt from BOTH Massachusetts and normal Federal Income Taxes

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS

AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

115 Summer Street, Boston

No Time for Social Experimentation In U. S., Says Johnston

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Clem D. Johnston, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declared that the man who counsels "blood and tears and sweat" would come far closer to interpreting the true spirit of America today "than will any isolationist or apostle of more pay for less work."

"More pay for more work is the spirit that made America great," he told the annual dinner meeting of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce in a prepared address broadcast over radio station KDKA.

Mr. Johnston said the people believed in democracy, would fight for it against a foreign foe and would make sacrifices for it—"our property, even our lives," adding:

"But will we fight for it against more dangerous foes from within—extravagance, public apathy, class divisions, pressure groups, and even our own selfish interest—and will we keep on fighting long after the excitement of national emergency has passed? The answer to that I don't know."

The speaker asserted that in times of peace radical ideas, social experimentation, may be tolerated and even encouraged but in time of war different rules applied.

"Those who would foist upon us in this crucial period doubtful 'social gains' in the form of 30-hour or 40-hour weeks, while our foes work 70, who would stultify production by endless mazes of regulation and red tape, who would lessen the productivity of labor by imposition of 'make-work' or 'feather-bed' rules prescribing work that the individual shall not do, those who would hamstring initiative and enterprise, those who recklessly squander public funds in an effort to obtain their own preferment—these may not be listed as fifth columnists in the FBI records, they may not consciously be seeking to destroy democracy by undermining and boring from within—in fact, if they think at all they probably think of themselves as good American citizens second to none in their loyalty and patriotism.

"But they are doing the work of the traitor even more effectively than if they were in the pay of the Gestapo or the OGPU."

Auto Output Shows Large Gain in Week

DETROIT (AP) — Automotive News in its routine survey of automobile factory output estimated that production this week would total 120,912 cars and trucks. Last week's assemblies numbered 111,292. A year ago this week 103,154 were completed.

The trade paper places General Motors output this week at 49,850. Last week G. M. made 48,721 cars and trucks, The Chrysler divisions' output was estimated at 27,000 this week against 26,775 last week. Ford plants increased activities this week with an indicated output of 26,650. Last week's assemblies numbered 25,650.

All of the so-called independent group, Automotive News said, recorded big gains this week as the result of five-day working schedules.

England Seeks to Place Big Munitions Contract

NEW YORK (AP)—The British Purchasing Commission is negotiating a munitions contract "involving millions of dollars" with a newly formed company, Andover Kent, Inc., it was reliably learned.

The company will devote the entire output of the recently acquired Remington Rand noiseless typewriter plant at Middletown Conn., to production of shells and other munitions for the British Government.

The plant has been vacant since May, when Remington Rand transferred the noiseless division to Elmira, N. Y. At peak operating schedules, approximately 1,800 persons were employed by the typewriter company.

President of Andover Kent, Inc. is C. A. Woodruff, Connecticut engineer who was formerly chief engineer of Gray Mfg. Co. of Hartford.

Chevrolet Sales Top Year Ago

DETROIT (AP)—Chevrolet division of General Motors Corporation announced that its retail sales for the first 10 days of this month totaled 28,499 unist. During the same period a year ago retail sales were 22,067 new cars and trucks. Chevrolet retail sales for last month totaled 95,119 units.

Aid-to-Britain Bill Endorsed By Retailers

NEW YORK (AP)—Convention delegates of the National Retail Dry Goods Association voted approval of President Roosevelt's "lease-lend" defense bill, then heard Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward suggest that acquisition of new naval bases in South America would make the United States "nearly impregnable to attack from either the Atlantic or Pacific."

The association, representing 5,700 retail stores throughout the nation, is one of the largest business organizations in the world. The delegates gave their approval to the defense bill by a unanimous voice vote in the main ballroom of the Hotel Pennsylvania.

"We the members of the National Retail Dry Goods Association," the delegates declared, "support the present program before Congress for the full implementation of our national defenses and for maximum aid to Great Britain and its allied democracies in the struggle against totalitarianism.

Recognize Responsibility

"We recognize the new departure in our democracy in the grant of such extraordinary power to the Chief Executive while this country is at peace, but believe it to be the most effective step to positive arrest of dictator effort to destroy democracy in the world.

"We believe, in keeping with true democratic process, that certain reasonable limitations upon such grant of power, particularly as to time, should be established but that they should not in any way restrict the full and immediate assistance for which this world crisis calls."

The American retailers did more than merely recommend aid to the British—they offered it themselves, instructing the officers of the association to set up a committee to collect funds "for the relief of destitute British drapers," the English term for retailers. Money so collected will be transmitted to the Drapers' Chamber of Trade of Great Britain, the counterpart of the Retail Dry Goods Association.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 — Merchants were warned not to overexpand even though lured by big profits this year, but rather to prepare their stores for "rainy day" readjustments to come, by speakers at the National Retail Dry Goods Association convention which closes today at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

"The problem in retailing," Leo C. Levin, Treasurer and Controller of Franklin Simon & Company, declared, "will be to capitalize on the boom, distasteful as it may be to many, and then to retain the maximum portion of profits so obtained to prepare for the rainy day, which may reach torrential proportions in time to come. An objective viewpoint is as necessary today as it was in 1931, 1932, and 1933. Courage will be needed to stand your ground in the face of great temptation to overexpand."

Must Cut Out Frills

Management must be sold with the idea of getting rid of expensive frills in operations and of tightening credit terms, Mr. Levin told the controllers congress session yesterday. He predicted that national interest would develop in experiments of selling on a cash basis, with no deliveries made.

Mr. Levin added that the higher income tax rates of 1941, together with the new exemption low of $800, will slow up retail buying in March.

Strict economy in non-defense public spending is the only means by which 1941's high tax burden can be carried, Fred A. Eldean, executive director of the tax foundation, said. He predicted that total government costs would jump from about $19,500,000,000 for the fiscal year 1940 to an estimated $23,500,000,000 for 1941 and $28,000,000,000 for 1942.

An increase in informative labeling of merchandise is highly desirable because of the present inadequate income of many families in the United States, Dr. Jesse V. Coles, of the Department of Home Economics of the School of Education of New York University, told the convention's merchandizing session.

The delegates re-elected Frank M. Mayfield, President of the St. Louis department store of Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney, Inc., for a second term as President of the Association.

They also elected five regional vice presidents, as follows: New England, George Hansen, of Chandler & Co., Boston; Middle Atlantic, W. H. Burchfield, of Joseph Horne Co., Pittsburgh; South, W. A. Green, Jr., of W. A. Green Co., Dallas; Middle West, Jay Iglauer, of Halle Bros. Co., Cleveland; West, Col. Robert A. Roos, of Roos Brothers, San Francisco.

Hagan Corp. to Build New Chemical Plant

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Hagan Corporation, chemical engineering firm which is working on defense orders, disclosed it is planning to build a plant near Pittsburgh costing more than $500,000 and employing about 500 persons.

The new plant, to be located on an 80-acre tract, will be devoted chiefly to the manufacture of chemicals and water conditioning compounds.

Exchange Seat Off $2,000

NEW YORK — Arrangements have been made for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat at $31,000, off $2,000 from the previous transaction. This is a new low since 1899, when a seat sold for $22,500.

Unemployment Drop Seen Due to Large Defense Spending

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said that defense expenditures were resulting in a "rapid decrease" in unemployment and an improved demand and better prices for farm products.

Defense spending, it said, had now reached a rate of $500,000,000 a month, compared with $153,000,000 last June. However, expenditures would have to double the present rate in the 1941-42 fiscal year, the bureau said, to reach the figure set in President Roosevelt's recent budget message.

Unemployment declined by more than 2,000,000 between last March and November, leaving about 6,000,000 unemployed or on relief jobs, the bureau asserted.

"Unemployment will not entirely disappear in 1941, but may average only about half as much as in 1940," it said, adding:

"The further increases in non-agricultural employment, pay rolls and other income payments which will accompany growing defense activities in 1941 are expected to result in national income payments about as large as those of 1929."

Speculation Charged in Iridium, Second Costliest Defense Material

NEW YORK (AP)—When Defense Commissioner Leon Henderson charged "sheer speculation" had jumped the price of iridium recently to $300 an ounce from $148 in November, he put the finger on what is probably the most expensive single material, except radium, which enters into the defense program.

Trade sources here said the present price of the rare iridium, was $275 to $350 an ounce but knew of no sales above the lower figure.

Iridium, they said, was used to harden and to raise the melting point of other metals, and had uses in the electrical, airplane parts and jewelry fields.

It is a "first cousin" of platinum and is frequently used in small quantity to harden that metal, which is worth a mere $36 an ounce, but has many industrial applications.

Trade quarters said they believed that at least some of the recent price rise in iridium was due to speculative buying. The metal has sold as low as $65 an ounce in recent years. Some metal experts have suggested the use of ruthenium, another rare metal, as a substitute for iridium for some purposes. Ruthenium is worth $35 to $40 an ounce.

Iridium, in addition to being one of the most costly, is also one of the hardest and heaviest substances known. It looks like platinum but is harder and more brittle.

It is dug from the earth as ore, in which it is usually associated with platinum. The world's largest source of supply is Russia, with Alaska and South Africa also contributing.

Jump in Exports To Britain Forecast

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated American exports of all kinds of merchandise to the British Empire might total $3,500,000,000 in 1941, a gain of $1,400,000,000 over 1940.

This was explained as a guess of the effect of British war orders which, placed last year, are expected to be filled this year.

It was not an estimate of what might be sent to Britain under the President's new lending plan.

Carloadings Rise 15.9 P. C. in Week; 6.5 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 711,675 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Jan. 11.

This was an increase of 97,504 cars, or 15.9 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 43,434 or 6.5 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 129,431 or 22.2 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	Incr. over Last week	Incr. over Yr. ago
Miscellaneous fraht	381,095	26,740	40,707
Less-than-carlot merchandise	146,716	21,615	2,707
Coal	152,352	29,226	†13,017
Grain & grn prods	34,421	7,615	2,549
Livestock	13,044	2,857	†1,178
Forest products	37,727	7,905	7,622
Ore	12,612	†11	3,117
Coke	13,711	1,358	1,026

†Decrease.

Am. Agricultural Chemical Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — American Agricultural Chemical Co. reported for six months to Dec. 31 net loss of $240,299, compared with net loss of $198,718 in the comparable period a year ago.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus.

This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State. This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$50,000,000

(of which $46,250,000 are publicly offered)

Illinois Bell Telephone Company

First Mortgage 2¾% Bonds, Series A

Dated January 15, 1941 — *Due January 15, 1981*

Interest payable January 15 and July 15 in Chicago or in New York City

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, at any time upon 30 days' notice, at the following prices with accrued interest: to and including January 15, 1946, 108%; thereafter to and including January 15, 1951, 107%; thereafter to and including January 15, 1956, 106%; thereafter to and including January 15, 1961, 105%; thereafter to and including January 15, 1966, 104%; thereafter to and including January 15, 1971, 103%; thereafter to and including January 15, 1975, 102%; thereafter to and including January 15, 1977, 101%; and thereafter at 100%.

Legal investment, in the opinion of counsel for the Underwriters, for savings banks in New York and Connecticut.

The following is merely a brief outline, prepared by the Company, of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY *Illinois Bell Telephone Company, over 99% of the stock of which is owned by American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was incorporated in Illinois on January 14, 1881. The Company is engaged in the telephone business in Illinois (except a portion adjacent to St. Louis) and in two counties in Indiana. The Company's properties consist mainly of telephone instruments and facilities for their interconnection, the latter consisting chiefly of central office switching equipment and connecting lines. The Company is subject to regulation by the Illinois Commerce Commission, and as to its business in Indiana by the Public Service Commission of that State. Certain phases of its business are also regulated by the Federal Communications Commission, which in 1939 transmitted to Congress certain recommendations for additional legislation designed to extend its regulatory powers.*

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as of September 30, 1940
First and Refunding Mortgage 3½% Bonds, Series B, due October 1, 1970	$45,000,000
Note Sold to Trustee of Pension Fund (4% Demand Note)	5,127,359
Advance from American Telephone and Telegraph Company (5% Demand Note)	1,500,000
Common Stock—par value $100 per share	150,000,000

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *Of the net proceeds (approximately $50,802,000) from the contemplated sale of the Series A Bonds, $44,750,000, together with $250,000 in the sinking fund applicable to the Series B bonds, will be used to pay the principal of the Series B bonds, which the Company intends to call for redemption on April 1, 1941 at 107½% and accrued interest. Of the remainder, $5,250,000 will be applied toward reimbursing the Company's treasury for funds, not obtained through the issuance of securities, which have been used for extensions, additions and improvements to its telephone plant, and the balance will be added to working capital. Thereupon, the Company intends to use $3,375,000 to meet the redemption premium on the Series B bonds, and $1,500,000 to repay to American Telephone and Telegraph Company the advance now outstanding. The Company may borrow additional amounts from the American Company from time to time as occasion therefor arises.*

EARNINGS *The following figures are taken from the Income Statements of the Company in the Offering Prospectus and must be read in conjunction with such Income Statements and the notes appended thereto.*

Years Ended December 31	Operating Revenues	Total Income	Interest Deductions	Net Income
1937	$87,489,839.06	$15,160,006.83	$1,952,461.46	$13,207,545.37
1938	87,186,670.03	12,878,811.98	1,842,333.24	11,036,478.74
1939	91,710,178.56	15,462,336.92	1,803,637.91	13,658,699.01
Nine months ended September 30, 1940	71,940,277.79	11,214,705.65	1,368,547.99	9,846,157.66

SERIES A BONDS *The Series A Bonds will, when issued, be secured by the lien of the Mortgage dated January 15, 1941, which, in the opinion of counsel for the Company, will then be a lien on substantially all physical property owned by the Company in Illinois, and upon the release and satisfaction of the First and Refunding Mortgage (to be effected upon the completion of publication of notice of redemption of the Series B bonds on or before April 1, 1941), will be a first lien on substantially all such property, subject only to minor encumbrances. The Mortgage does not cover any property in Indiana.*

The Mortgage permits the issuance thereunder of additional Bonds of Series A or of any other series, of which $60,000,000 may be issued without retirement of debt or acquisition of additional property. All additional bonds under the Mortgage will rank equally with the Series A Bonds.

The Mortgage permits the Company, in certain instances, to dispose of property covered by the Mortgage without a release by or notice to the Trustee and without notice to bondholders, and also provides for releases and substitutions of property. Notice is required to be given to bondholders in connection with certain releases.

With the exceptions specified therein, the provisions of the Mortgage and the rights of the bondholders may be modified by the Company and the Trustee with the consent, evidenced as in the Mortgage provided, of holders of 66⅔% in principal amount of all bonds outstanding affected by such modification.

UNDERWRITING *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase an aggregate of $46,250,000 of these Bonds from the Company at 102%, or a total of $47,175,000, plus accrued interest. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 103½%, or a total of $47,868,750, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 1½%, or a total of $693,750. Payment for and delivery of such Bonds are to be made on January 21, 1941, but may be postponed to not later than January 31, 1941. There is no firm commitment for the remaining $3,750,000 of Bonds, but the Company is withholding such Bonds for sale, on or before January 31, 1941, to the Trustee of Pension Funds established by the Company and by certain companies associated, allied or affiliated with the Company, without underwriting discounts or commissions, at 102%, or a total of $3,825,000, plus accrued interest.*

Price 103½% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have agreed to purchase $46,250,000 of these Bonds on the terms and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement including the approval of legal matters by Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and by Messrs. Sidley, McPherson, Austin & Burgess, counsel for the Company. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. Incorporated on or about January 21, 1941, against payment therefor in New York funds.

TO FACILITATE THE OFFERING, IT IS INTENDED TO STABILIZE THE PRICE OF THESE BONDS. THIS STATEMENT IS NOT AN ASSURANCE THAT THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE SECURITY WILL BE STABILIZED OR THAT THE STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY NOT BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO. — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. — LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — HARRIMAN RIPLEY & CO. Incorporated — SMITH, BARNEY & CO.

MELLON SECURITIES CORPORATION — BLYTH & CO., INC. — BONBRIGHT & COMPANY Incorporated

HARRIS, HALL & COMPANY (Incorporated) — A. G. BECKER & CO. Incorporated — GLORE, FORGAN & CO.

CENTRAL REPUBLIC COMPANY

Dated January 17, 1941.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Auto, Steel, Meat Packing Lead Industry

WASHINGTON (AP) — Automobiles, steel, and meat-packing retained their top positions in American industry in 1939.

A report on the census of manufacturers, taken about the same time as the population census this spring, showed the top 10 industries in the order of their production were:

Motor vehicles, $4,039,930,733; steel, $2,720,019,564; meat packing, $2,648,325,552; petroleum refining, $2,461,126,549; bread and bakery products, $1,211,395,278; cigarettes, $1,037,747,517; smelting and refining of metals, $956,572,486; paper and paperboard mills, $933,015,-684; newspaper publishing, $898,-225,000; cotton broad woven goods, $869,354,285.

Changes for 1941

The rankings were substantially the same as in previous censuses, held every two years. The year 1941 is expected to bring some changes, however, with the airplane industry advancing to or near the top.

In 1939, aircraft products were valued at $279,496,844, but orders for 1941 total several billion dollars.

Different classifications make comparisons between 1939 and 1937 difficult. For instance, the electrical machinery and grain milling industries, seventh and eighth in the 1937 list, failed to make the first 10 in 1939 because they were split up in different groups. They were displaced by smelting and paper plants.

The Census Bureau said 184,244 manufacturing plants operated in 1939, employing 1,049,468 salaried employees for $2,542,040,011, 7,887,-242 wage earners for $9,089,927,984, using $32,118,242,488 worth of materials, and producing $56,828,-807,223 worth of products.

Except for the number of establishments, which increased 10.5 per cent in the last two years, all the other figures were below either 1937, year of the last census, or 1929, the banner year.

Fewer Salaried Workers

The number of salaried employees was 13.8 per cent under 1937 and 19.5 per cent under 1929, while their salaries were 6.4 per cent under 1937 and 26.8 per cent under 1929.

The number of wage earners was 8 per cent below 1937 and 5.9 per cent under 1929, while their wages declined 10.1 per cent from 1937 and 16.7 per cent from 1929.

Total production was 6.4 per cent under 1937 and 16.6 per cent below 1929.

Officials said 1937 showed up so well because it was the best year during the depression, and noted that it was followed by a recession from which only partial recovery had been made in 1939. Since then the defense program has spurred industry to levels exceeding 1929, according to the Federal Reserve Board Index.

S. O. (N. J.) Stock Sold 'After Hours'

NEW YORK (AP)—After the New York Stock Exchange closed Dillon, Read & Co. and associates offered "over the counter" 500,000 shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey stock at 34½ net. The stock closed on the exchange at 34½.

The stock was understood, to be from a large estate and not to represent British holdings.

From the portfolio of a charitable institution, Smith, Barney & Co. and associates offered 22,500 shares of Great Northern Paper Co. common stock at 42.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '41	102.18	102.18	102.18
7 3¼s '46-44	109.2	109.2	109.2
6 4¼s '52-47	121.2	121.2	121.2
2 2½s '53-49	107.10	107.10	107.10
10 2½s '52-50	107.12	107.12	107.12
5 2½s '50-55	109.28	109.28	109.28
5 2¾s '59-56	109.8	109.8	109.8

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3¼s '64-44	107.22	107.22	107.22

Home Owners Loan

1 3s '52-44	107.15	107.15	107.15

New York City Bonds

58 3s '80	102¼	102	102

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	46½	46½	46½
35 Alleghany cv 5s'44	96½	96	96½
20 Alleghany cv 5s'49	84¾	84¼	84½
2 Alleghany 5s'50 st	61¼	61¼	61¼
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
35 Am & For P 5s 2030	59¼	59	59
13 Am Int 5½s'49	102⅞	102½	102⅞
17 Am T&T 3½s'43 104	103 29-32	103 29-32	
3 Am T&T 3¼s'66	108½	108½	108½
1 Ang C Nitra deb 6?	34½	34½	34½
5 Arm Del 4s 57	106	106	106
7 AT&SP 4s 95	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞
4 AT&SP 4s 1905-55	100	100	100
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	100½	100½	100½
7 Atl & Birm 4s 33	11⅝	11	11
2 A C Line cit 4s 52	71	71	71
2 A C Line 4½s 64	63	61⅝	61⅝
7 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	84	83½	83½
1 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	73	73	73
56 B&O 95 st A	42¾	42⅜	42½
47 B&O 95 st C	48¼	47¼	47¼
2 B&O 2000 st D	42⅝	42	42
1 B&O 96 st F	42¾	42¼	42½
78 B&O cv 60 st	17¾	17½	17½
8 B&O 4s 48	73¼	73	73
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	60½	60½	60½
23 B&O S W 50 st	48⅛	48	48
3 B&O T C 4s 59	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛
4 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	54	53¾	54
6 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	55	54	54
8 Beth Stl 3s 60	102¼	101⅞	102⅛
25 Boston&Me 4s 67	78½	78½	78½
50 Boston&Me 4½s 70	24½	24½	24½
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	71¼	71¼	71¼
126 Boston&Me 5s 33	109½	109½	109½
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	46¼	46	46
9 Bur Nia El 3½s 67	68	68	68
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	107⅞	107¾	107¾
7 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	89¾	89½	89¾
2 Can Sou 5s 62	93¼	92¾	92¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s51	105½	105½	105½
1 Can Pac 4s 46	102½	102½	102½
1 Can Pac 4½s60	68¼	68¼	68¼
6 Can Pac 4s perp	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
24 Cara C&O 4s65	106½	106¼	106¼
30 Celanese 3½s53	98¾	98¼	98¼
2 Celotex 4½s 47ww	92	92	92
3 Cen of Ga 5s59C	1½	1½	1½
19 Cen of Ga cn 5s45	6½	6	6½
6 Cen-N E 4s61	63	63	63
7 Cen NY Pow 3¾s62	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 Cen Pac 5s60	48⅛	47¾	48
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s49	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 Cen RR NJ 5s87	15	15	15
1 Certain-td 5½s48	90	90	90
8 C&O 3½s96D	105¼	104⅜	105¼
8 C&O rfg 3½s96E	103	104¼	104¾
22 C&O rfg 3½s 63F	108	107¾	107¾
3 Chi & Alt 3s49	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
4 C B&Q rfg 5s71A	84	84	84
3 CB&Q 4½s77	77¾	77¾	77¾
7 CB&Q gen 4s58	87¼	86¾	87
4 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94¼	94	94
3 Chi & E Ill 5s51	16⅜	16¼	16¼
1 Chi & E Ill 5s51 ct	16½	16½	16½
110 Chi&Erie 5s82	110	110	110
15 Chic Gt West 4s59	31½	31½	31½
18 Chi I&L 6s47	21½	21⅜	21⅜
9 Chi I&L 4s47	19	19	19
43 CMSP&Pac 5s75	6	5⅞	6
22 CMSP&P adj 5s3000	1¾	1¼	1¾
19 CMSP 4½s89C	34	33½	33½
8 CM&SP 4½s 89E	34	33½	33½
2 CM&SP gen 4s89	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
10 CM&SP 3½s89B	33½	33⅜	33½
5 Chi&NW 6½36	23½	23½	23½
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	13¾	13¼	13¾
1 Chi&NW gm 5s87	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
32 Chi&NW cv 3¾s 49	2	1⅞	1⅞
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	12½	12½	12½
7 Chi&NW 4s 87	19	18¾	19
2 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	18¾	18¾	18¾
12 Chi&NW 3½s 87	18⅝	18⅜	18¼
5 Chi Ry 5s 27	44½	44½	44½
1 CRI&P 4½s 52A	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 CRI&P 4½s 52R ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1	1	1
42 CRI&P 4s 88	16¼	15⅝	15⅞
15 CRI&P rfg 4s'34	7¾	7½	7½
13 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	6½	6½	6½
1 CSL &NO 5s 51	75¾	75¾	75¾
127 Ctr Rie&SE rfg 5s 60	58½	58	58
8 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	49¾	49½	49½
16 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¼	108	108
5 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	92⅜	92	92⅜
2 Childs Co 5s 43	35½	35½	35½
10 Choc Okl&G 5s 52	13	10½	13
2 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
9 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	110¼	110	110¼
10 CC&StL 4½s 77	59¾	59½	59¾
50 Boston&Me 4½s 70	24½	24¼	24½
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
9 Bur Nia El 3½s 67	46¼	46	46
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	68	68	68
7 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107⅞	107¾	107¾
2 Can Sou 5s 62	89¾	89½	89¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s51	93¼	92¾	92¾
1 Can Pac 4½s60	105½	105½	105½
1 Can Pac 5s44	102½	102½	102½
1 Can Pac 4½s60	68¼	68¼	68¼
6 Can Pac 4s perp	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
24 Cara C&O 4s65	106½	106¼	106¼
30 Celanese 3½s53	98¾	98¼	98¼
2 Celotex 4½s 47ww	92	92	92
3 Cen of Ga 5s59C	1½	1½	1½
19 Cen of Ga cn 5s45	6½	6	6½
6 Cen-N E 4s61	63	63	63
7 Cen NY Pow 3¾s62	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 Cen Pac 5s60	48⅛	47¾	48
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s49	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 Cen RR NJ 5s87	15	15	15
1 Certain-td 5½s48	90	90	90
8 C&O 3½s96D	105¼	104⅜	105¼
8 C&O rfg 3½s96E	103	104¼	104¾
22 C&O rfg 3½s 63F	108	107¾	107¾
3 Chi & Alt 3s49	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
4 C B&Q rfg 5s71A	84	84	84
3 CB&Q 4½s77	77¾	77¾	77¾
7 CB&Q gen 4s58	87¼	86¾	87
4 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94¼	94	94
3 Chi & E Ill 5s51	16⅜	16¼	16¼
1 Chi & E Ill 5s51 ct	16½	16½	16½
110 Chi&Erie 5s82	110	110	110
15 Chic Gt West 4s59	31½	31½	31½
18 Chi I&L 6s47	21½	21⅜	21⅜
9 Chi I&L 4s47	19	19	19
43 CMSP&Pac 5s75	6	5⅞	6
22 CMSP&P adj 5s3000	1¾	1¼	1¾
19 CMSP 4½s89C	34	33½	33½
8 CM&SP 4½s 89E	34	33½	33½
2 CM&SP gen 4s89	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
10 CM&SP 3½s89B	33½	33⅜	33½
5 Chi&NW 6½36	23½	23½	23½
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	13¾	13¼	13¾
1 Chi&NW gm 5s87	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
32 Chi&NW cv 3¾s 49	2	1⅞	1⅞
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	12½	12½	12½
7 Chi&NW 4s 87	19	18¾	19
2 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	18¾	18¾	18¾
12 Chi&NW 3½s 87	18⅝	18⅜	18¼
5 Chi Ry 5s 27	44½	44½	44½
1 CRI&P 4½s 52A	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 CRI&P 4½s 52R ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1	1	1
42 CRI&P 4s 88	16¼	15⅝	15⅞
15 CRI&P rfg 4s'34	7¾	7½	7½
13 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	6½	6½	6½
1 CSL &NO 5s 51	75¾	75¾	75¾
127 Ctr Rie&SE rfg 5s 60	58½	58	58
8 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	49¾	49½	49½
16 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¼	108	108
5 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	92⅜	92	92⅜
2 Childs Co 5s 43	35½	35½	35½
10 Choc Okl&G 5s 52	13	10½	13
2 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
9 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	110¼	110	110¼
10 CC&StL 4½s 77	59¾	59½	59¾
3 CCC&StL CW 4s 91	55⅞	55½	55⅞
1 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	77½	77½	77½
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
1 Clev Un Term5½s72	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1 Clev Un Term 5s 73	78	78	78
3 Clev UnTerm4½s77C	70¼	70¼	70¼
4 Col F&I 5s 70	84½	84½	84½
22 Col&So 4½s 80	15¼	15	15
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	105⅝	105⅝	105½
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	105⅛	105	105
1 Col&So Oh El 3¼s70	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 ComlMack inc 69ww	40	40	40
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
13 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	115	114¾	114¾
8 Con Edis 3¼s 46	105	105	105
25 Con Edis 3½s 48	105½	105¼	105¼
8 Con Edis 3½s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106⅛	106	106
2 Con Rys 4s 54	19	19	19
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	80	79½	79½
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	106½	106½	106½
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	110	110	110
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
9 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105⅝	105½	105½
11 Curtis Pub 3s '55	98¾	98¼	98¾
25 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	53	52½	52¾
30 D & R G 4s '36	8½	8¼	8⅜
1 D & R G West 5s '55	1½	1½	1½
22 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	1½	1½	1½
10 D & R G West 5s '78	7	7	7
2 Det Ed 4s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Det Ed 3½s '66	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Dow Chem 2¼s '50	104	104	104
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	19	19	19
10 Elg Joliet & E 3¼s '70	104¾	104¾	104¾
49 Erie rfg 5s '67	18¾	18⅝	18½
81 Erie rfg 5s'75	18¾	18½	18½
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	85¼	84¾	84¾
3 Erie gen lien 4s '96	44½	44¼	44¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Erie cv 4s '53 A	38½	38⅛	38½
5 Erie cv 4s '53 B	38½	38½	38½
2 Erie Gene 6s '57	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Firestone T&R 3½s '48	104½	104½	104½
2 Francis Sug 6s '56	43¼	42½	42½
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	89¼	88¾	88¾
11 Goodrich 4¼s '56	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
3 Gouv & Oswg 5s '42	95¼	95	95¼
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	108½	108½	108½
5 Gt Nor 5s '73	103	102	102
4 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	95	95	95
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	94	94	94
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105	104¾	105
15 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	99½	99	99¼
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	86½	86½	86½
3 Gulf M & N 5s '50	82½	82½	82½
5 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	65	64¾	65
9 Gulf M&O Ins 2015	37½	37½	37½
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s '51	104	104	104
4 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	92	92	92
5 Housin OilTex 4¼s '54	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	29¾	29¾	29¾
65 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	45⅞	45⅛	45⅛
40 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11⅝	11¼	11½
2 Ill Cen 3½s '52	41	41	41
21 Ill Cen 4s '52	43½	43¼	43½
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	43½	43½	43½
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
17 Ill Cen 4½s '66	40½	40¼	40½
16 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	45½	44¾	45
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Inland Stl 3s '61	107⅛	107¼	107⅛
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	98¾	98½	98½
12 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	10½	10¼	10½
12 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	9¾	9½	9½
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	50	49½	50
20 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	76¾	75½	75½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	104	104	104
81 Int Pap 5s '47	41¾	40½	40¾
11 Int Paper 5s '47	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
77 Int T&T 5s '55	44½	43	43¼
3 K C South 3s '50	71	71	71
10 K C South 3s '50	68	67¾	67¾
3 K C Term 4s '60	108	108	108
2 Keith (B F) 6s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
15 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	58	58	58
15 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	60½	60½	60½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	61½	61½	61½
2 Lac Gas 5s '42	95¼	95¼	95¼
LS & MS 3½s '97 reg	89½	89½	89½
6 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	32½	32	32
6 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 Leh ValHTerm 5s 54	45½	45½	45½
5 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	27	26½	26½
26 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	24½	23½	23½
40 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	22¾	21¾	21¾
2 Leh Val Term 5 51	54	54	54
4 LibbyMcN&L 4s 55	10½	10½	10½
6 Liggett&M 7s 44	123	123	123
5 Liggett&M 5s 51	130	129¾	129¾
1 Long Dock 3¼s 50	95½	95½	95¼
25 LongIsl rfg 4s 49	99	98½	99
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	99	98¾	98¾
8 Louisla&Ark 5s 69	86⅞	86	86
7 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	95¾	95⅜	95¾
3 Louis&N 3½s 2003	90¼	90¼	90¼
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	51½	50⅞	51½
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	30	30	30
8 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	105½	105¼	105¼
4 Mich Cen 3½s 52	96	96	96
14 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106½	105⅞	106⅛
5 Mil&Nor 1st 4½s 39	60	60	60
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	66½	66½	66½
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	10	9¾	10
24 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	9¾	9¼	9⅝
1 Mo-Ill 5s 59	83	83	83
42 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	14½	14	14
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	13½	13	13
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	28¾	27¾	27¾
14 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	13½	12¾	12¾
4 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	20¾	20	20⅜
41 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	20¾	20½	20⅜
2 MoPac 5s 77 F ct	20	20	20
5 MoPac 5s 78 G	21½	21½	21½
5 MoPac 5s 80 H	21¼	21	21¼
3 MoPac 5s 81 I	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
2 MonWPa&SVa5½s 60	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 MontPow 3¾s 66	106¼	106	106¼
3 Montreal Tr 5s 41	77	77	77
1 Mor&Essex 5s 55	39½	39½	39½
2 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	33¾	33¾	33¾
4 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39½	39½	39½
9 NashCha&StL 4s 78	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 NatlSteel 3s 65	105	105	105
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	49	49	49
1 NEng T&T 4½s61B	130⅞	130⅝	130⅞
10 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	107½	107½	107½
2 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	71	71	71
7 N Orl Term 4s 53	70½	69¾	69¾
6 NOT Tex&M 5½s54	38¾	38	38
1 NY&Greenwd L5s46	45	45	45
34 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68	67¼	67¼
82 NYC 4½s 2013 A	62¼	61⅞	61¼
29 NYC cn 4s 98	68¼	67¾	67¾
20 NYC 3¾s 46	93¾	93⅝	93⅝
7 NYC cv 3¼s 52	65	65	65
7 NYC&HR 4s 42	100½	100½	100½
7 NYC&HR 3½s 97	85¼	85⅛	85⅜
6 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	69¾	69¾	69¾
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	67¼	66⅝	66⅝
5 NYChi&StL 6s 41	92	92	92
2 NYChi&StL 5s'74A	74	74	74
94 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62½	62½	62½
5 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	92	92	92
1 NY Ch&StL 3½s 47	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 NY Connect 3½s 65	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 NY Dock cv 5s 47	63	62½	63
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	59½	59½	59½
4 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107⅞	107¾	107¾
2 NY G El H&P 5s 48	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜
11 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	23⅜	23¼	23½
14 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	39	38	39
47 NYNH&H 4½s 67	22½	22	22¼
5 NYNH&H 4s 47	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	20½	20¼	20½
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	5	5	5
3 NY O&O rfg 4s 92	6½	6¼	6½
32 NY Steam 3½s 63	105⅝	105½	105⅝
55 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
1 Nor Am Co 4s 50	106½	106½	106½
30 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68½	67⅞	68
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	60	60	60
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	61	61	61
22 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	56	55½	55½
12 Nor Pac 4s 97	78¾	78¾	78¾
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
10 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¼	109	109
2 Ohio Ed 4s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Ore RR&Nav 4s 46	112	112	112
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106½	106½	106½
10 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	88	87½	88
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	111¼	111¼	111¼
7 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	88	87½	87½
8 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	85½	85	85
3 Parmlee 7 6s 44	44	44	44
8 Pen P&Lt 3¼s 69	109¼	109¼	109¼
16 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	108	107¾	107¾
12 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	94⅝	93⅞	94
3 Pen RR 3¼s 70	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Pen RR 3½s 70	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90	90	90
4 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	118¼	118¼	118¼
1 Peoria &E 1st 4s 60	52⅞	52½	52⅞
3 Pere Marq 5s'56	81	80½	80½
3 Pere Marq 4½s'80	71½	71	71
18 Phila Co 5s'67	106½	106¾	106½
5 Phil Elec 3½s'67	109	108¾	109
11 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	4¾	4½	4½
1 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	17½	17½	17½
3 Phillips Pet 3s'48			

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 PCC & St L 4½s'77	105	105	105
7 Pitts&WVa 4½s'58 A	59¾	59⅜	59⅝
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 C	58¾	58¾	58¾
22 Porti Gen E 4½s'60	84	83½	83½
6 Pressed Stl C 5s'51	96½	96¼	96¼
3 Purity Bak 5s'48	104½	104½	104½
11 Readg 4½s'97 B	80½	80½	80½
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	67	67	67
12 Rem Rand 4¼s'56 ww	104⅛	104⅜	104⅜
19 Republic Steel 4½s'61	104½	104⅜	104⅜
15 Republic Steel 4½s'56	106	106	106
1 Republic Stl 4½s'61	101	101	101
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	35½	35½	35½
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	91¼	91¼	91¼
8 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	66⅝	65¾	66⅜
4 StLPub Svc 5s'59	73¼	73	73¼
5 St L S F 4½s 78	11¼	11	11¼
3 St L S W 5s 52	19	19	19
10 St L SW rfg 5s 90	10	10	10
2 St L SW 1st 4s 89	70¾	70½	70¾
5 StP E Gr Trk4½s 47	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5 Seab A L cn 6s 45	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Sea A L rfg 4s 50 ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
13 Shell Un 2½s 54	98⅜	98⅛	98¼
4 Simmons cv 4s 52	103¼	103⅛	103¼
5 So Bell T & T 3s 79	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
29 Sou Pac 4½s 68	43⅞	43	43¾
52 Sou Pac 4½s 81	43⅝	43	43½
38 So Pac 4½s 69	43⅝	43	43⅜

Tokyo Press Loudly Assails Hull Views on Axis Powers

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (AP) — The Japanese press produced today the bitterest criticism of America in recent months, declaring that Secretary of State Cordell Hull's declaration on Jan. 15 before the House Foreign Affairs Committee was "a clear challenge to the Axis, short of an ultimatum."

[Mr. Hull, urging passage of the lend-lease "aid for Britain" bill, envisaged that the danger to the United States would be "multiplied many fold" if Japan, Germany, and Italy gained control of the high seas.]

The newspaper comments, both in editorials and in critical stories, reflected the country's sharp reaction, which already has become perceptible.

Pending a statement expected today from the Information Bureau Chief, Nobufumi Ito, the authoritative Japanese attitude was stated to be that the purpose of some of Mr. Hull's remarks was "to regiment United States opinion against Japan."

"America Trembles"

One vernacular newspaper's headline said: "America Trembles at the Shadow over the Pacific; Hull Misrepresents Japan, Frantically Seeking Passage of Aid-for-Britain Bill."

Domei, Japanese news agency, radiocast from Tokyo that directors of the National Service Association, an influential patriotic organization, discussed the "unfriendly" attitude of the United States toward Tri-Partite Pact powers and decided on a program to "unify public opinion to tide Japan over the difficult situation."

(Domei also said there was "some fear that the United States attitude may extend the China affair and the European war into a world war.")

The newspaper Yomiuri called Mr. Hull's statements an example of America's "pig-headed anti-Japanism" and said his criticisms of the Axis powers were prompted by "malice and hatred."

Called "Barefaced Lie"

Referring to Mr. Hull's assertion that the United States has made no threats toward Japan, Yomiuri asked: "Has a more transparent, barefaced lie ever been uttered by any statesman in the world before?"

Asahi, which headlined its editorial: "Outrageous Utterances by the American Secretary of State," accused the United States of seeking to control the East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore.

It declared Mr. Hull's conception of freedom of the seas would be consistent only if the United States remained east of the 180th meridian.

"Instead," it said, "the United States is using the situation as a pretext for interference in other areas and is endeavoring to check the proper rights of other countries to go forward."

Asahi added that "the Secretary's arguments are nothing but a mixed exposition of American sentiments which are megalomaniac on one hand, yet tainted with a fear complex amounting to a phobia. It is apparent that the United States, in its future course, will care little about reason or logic."

Nichi Nichi observed: "We are utterly disappointed to see Mr. Hull, the pattern of a perfect gentleman of the United States, come out with the words of a seditious demagogue."

New Angle on Aid

MADRID, Jan. 17 (AP)—The aid-to-England bill before the United States Congress is "diametrically opposed to international neutrality laws," the Spanish press commented, and "specifically affects Spanish-American countries."

Commenting on the clause which would place United States ports at the disposal of the British Fleet, the newspaper El Alcazar said: "This allows the same process to be used by Germany in Japan."

In an almost identical article the newspaper Informaciones commented: "If the bill passes, Germany has the right to demand that South American countries allow her warships to be repaired in their Atlantic and Pacific ports."

Berlin Sees Evasion

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull's remarks before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in Washington interested official Germany for two reasons, authorized sources said:

First, because of his altogether too "obviously clear evasion of the Russian question."

Second, because of "his veiled threats against Japanese expansionist intentions."

Beyond that, they said, there was nothing new and Mr. Hull merely trod the path of President Roosevelt.

To a question whether renewed diplomatic activity had set in between Madrid and Berlin, these sources replied that diplomatic activity between the two friendly nations never had changed "as regards its intensiveness and its friendly character."

Overcrowding Danger Eases In London Air-Raid Shelters

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gories have been transferred to places where they can be cared for in the country.

Problem Is Eased

Despite the diminution of numbers, for the various reasons mentioned, there still remains a large shelter population, however, and the consequent need for careful administration, authoritative supervision, inspection, and provision of amenities without which the situation would be—as it often has been—scandalous. These matters now are provided for in instructions to local authorities and a number of paid shelter marshals, women as well as men, have been appointed to give maximum effect to the work done by shelter wardens who serve voluntarily.

These folk have to act as guides, philosophers and friends to all sorts of persons in the communities they are aiding. Now they are helped by detailed instructions on how to do this best, while a leaflet of personal advice has been prepared for distribution among individuals sleeping in the shelters.

To begin with, the standard of communal living in many of the less-favored shelters was decidedly unwholesome. For that reason the Horder Committee stressed the importance of improved arrangements relating to the extermination of vermin, provision for adequate light, sanitation, and sleeping accommodations (especially for children), and for some means of securing relative privacy and comfort by the use of curtains.

One Cause of Unrest

One of the greatest causes of public unrest in regard to the shelters has been a fear of infectious diseases and this fear has been set at rest by the fact that there has been no such condition attributable primarily to the shelters. On the contrary, the medical view is that the Nation's health is better than ever before and that Londoners, especially the children, are in particularly good form.

Regulation of ventilation has not been an easy problem because "air conditioning" is not practicable and crowded underground shelters have a tendency to become too hot and sparsely populated surface shelters tend to become uncomfortably cold. Because the heating of shelters while in use is not recommended, shelter marshals concern themselves with keeping adequate ventilation apertures clear, avoiding floor-level draughts, and admitting fresh air from as high up as possible, leaving the individual shelterers to supply their own warmth with the aid of sleeping bags, hot water bottles and other devices.

The standard of cubic air space per person recommended by the Ministry of Home Security is 50 cubic feet for naturally ventilated shelters. Smoking is prohibited except in shelters where a separate compartment can be set aside.

What the medical authorities deem to be necessary, according to recommendations of the Horder Committee, are met by provision of equipment and opportunity for examination and routine.

1,515,468 Army Upkeep U. S. Budget's Aim

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 17

Maintenance of an Army of 1,515,468 men is provided in the War Department budget of $5,976,475,809 for the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

The Department said Jan. 16 that such a force would consist of 1,418,097 enlisted men, including 6,415 Philippine Scouts, and 97,371 officers. The officer strength would include 64,500 Reserve Officers on active duty.

Home With Relics of the Past

Wide World

". . . And This Was Probably Used by a Syrian Princess"

Mrs. Calvin McEwan, wife of a University of Chicago archaeologist, with her two children, John (left) and Billy, examining part of the fortune in mementoes of ancient times which she brought to Chicago recently after a perilous 16,000-mile journey through the Asiatic war zones. Her husband remained at the Theodore Marriner Memorial Expedition's diggings near Ras-El-Ain, Syria, where he is Field Director of the expedition jointly sponsored by the University of Chicago Oriental Institute and the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

Nazi Propagandists Seek To Foster U. S.-Mexican Rift

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rights. It alleges that Lower California will be given to the United States and opened to immigration by Jews and Spanish refugees, both sore points with many Mexicans.

It next declares that all Mexican ports on both coasts will be handed over to the United States for naval bases, and that all maps and plans of strategic points throughout the Nation will be given to the United States Army. This would, of course, leave Mexico utterly defenseless against the "Colossus of the North," as the "treaty" makes clear.

It continues to assert that all of Mexico's strategic war metals and oil will be placed under United States control and exploitation for its own defense machine and that no taxes on them will be collected by the Mexican Government. This is one of the most inciting charges made at a time when the Mexican Nation has just gone through the lean days caused by expropriation of the foreign oil companies and has declared its intention of keeping control of natural resources.

Most fearsome of all, from the Mexican viewpoint, the "treaty" yields the right to the United States Government for an army of occupation, numbering "from 175,000 to 250,000 men," and places the entire Mexican Army under control of the United States Army. The latter includes "2,000,000 men to be drafted" for compulsory military service this year.

The subversive document ends with an inflammatory call to "Heroic Mexican people, Defend your sovereignty! Stop those satraps from making our soil a Yankee protectorate!"

Entire "Treaty" False

Every point in the "treaty" is false for neither the Mexican nor United States Governments ever have anticipated any such wholesale sellout of Mexico's national defense. Yet the Mexicans are prone to believe at least parts of the document because simultaneous with its release here newspaper stories appeared in the United States forecasting establishment of naval bases by the United States in Mexico.

Such reports played directly into the hands of Nazi propagandists and may have been planted by them originally. Whatever the source of the stories they were denied immediately by both the Mexican and United States Governments but the damage had been done.

That some joint defense measures eventually will be adopted by the United States and Mexican Governments is hoped here, but official Mexican spokesmen have made it clear that any such agreements will protect the national sovereignty and probably will be executed by Mexicans, working independently, but after co-operative consultations. Until the matter is officially announced by the two Governments, speculative reports on their nature only provide propaganda material on which the "fifth column" works.

Canadian Troops Learn More About The Use of Skis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Selected soldiers from the units now designated as ski troops will this month attend the second stage of the first skiing school ever conducted by the Canadian Army at Camp Borden.

The first stage of instruction last fall was what is known as dry ski gymnastics, and consisted mainly of learning how to twist and relax. Those who attended the first school have since been passing on their knowledge to the remaining soldiers in their respective units.

The second stage takes in practical work in the snow, and Jack Martin, Chairman of Instruction for the Ontario Zone Committee of the Canadian Amateur Ski Association will again be chief instructor of the school. After the school ends, the Army will work out its own tactics.

U. S. Naval Convoy To Britain Is Urged

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 17 (AP)—Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., U. S. Navy, Retired, declaring "We're at war now," urged last night that the United States fleet be concentrated in the Atlantic to provide an immediate convoy for war material being shipped to Great Britain.

Speaking at the University of Illinois, Admiral Stirling said in a prepared text that there would be a mass German and Italian attack on the British Navy similar to the Battle of Jutland in the World War.

"The British Navy can withstand such an onslaught," he said, "provided it has sufficient airplane protection. This airplane protection America is planning to give, but it is not enough that we merely build planes. They must arrive in England. Here is a definite task for an Atlantic fleet."

Near 1,900 Planes Go to Britain, Canada

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc., announced today nearly 1,900 military aircraft were turned over to Great Britain and Canada in 1940, compared with approximately 300 in 1939.

Basing its reports on Government statistics compiled at Washington, the Chamber said acceleration in delivery was particularly marked during the last half of the year.

The announcement said more than half of all airplanes exported from the United States in 1940 went to Britain and Canada. Of the number exported elsewhere, approximately 750 went to France before the collapse of that nation.

Senator Wants Envoys' Views

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana demanded today that President Roosevelt give the public or Congress all reports from Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy and former Ambassador William C. Bullitt prior to the European war.

The Montana Senator, foe of the Administration's British-aid bill, talked with Mr. Kennedy, envoy to Great Britain, last night after the latter had visited the President.

Senator Wheeler said that Mr. Kennedy's reports, along with those made by Mr. Bullitt when he was Ambassador to France, would provide valuable background information in consideration of the lease-lend measure.

If Mr. Roosevelt did not wish to publish the reports, Senator Wheeler said, they at least should be made available to the Senate and House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Kennedy will make a Nation-wide radio address tomorrow night giving his views on the Administration's foreign policies. He said that the accent would be on staying out of war.

President Roosevelt was asked at his press conference whether he had received the same impression which seemed to be abroad in Washington that Mr. Kennedy was not entirely in favor of the British aid bill. The Chief Executive suggested that the public should determine the Envoy's stand from his speech rather than from what it reads in newspapers.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had not considered the question of a successor to Mr. Kennedy for several days, but still had the same individual in mind. To a question about reports that John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, would get the London post, he said he was sorry, but that information had not come from sources close to the White House.

Mexican Worker Bids Farewell to the Siesta

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—That treasured privilege of Mexican Government workers, the siesta, is no more. The Ministry of Interior ruled that all public offices must remain open through the day, with no locking up to go home for a nap.

By way of consolation it eliminated night office hours in order to conserve electricity.

Three Ministries Changed In Northern Ireland Shift

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 16 (AP)—John M. Andrews, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, named John Milne Barbour as his Finance Minister in a Cabinet shakeup today.

Mr. Barbour is a cousin of United States Senator W. Warren Barbour of New Jersey. His former post as head of the Commerce Ministry has been filled by Sir Basil Brooke. Lord Glentoran becomes Agriculture Minister.

The Pennsylvania Again Heads Fleet

HONOLULU (AP)—The battleship Pennsylvania again is the flagship of the United States Fleet. Admiral James O. Richardson, Commander-in-Chief, has transferred his flag from the New Mexico, preparatory to relinquishing command to the new commander, Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, on Feb. 1.

The Pennsylvania, which had been on the west coast undergoing overhaul, has returned to Pearl Harbor. The vacation and repair periods, which have split up the main body of the fleet since last fall, will be completed by Feb. 1, it was learned in authoritative circles. At that time the fleet again will be concentrated in Hawaiian waters.

Stimson Contrasts Arms Lag With Allied Supplies in 1917

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Following are excerpts from the text of the statement of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, before the House Foreign Affairs Committee today:

"In the first place, let me point out how much more acute is the present emergency and how much more dangerous is the situation of our own country with reference to the time element in the production of munitions of defense than it was in 1917. Then, as now, we were engaged in the same problem of preparing munitions for our defense.

"In 1917 there was a stable front line in France, safely held by the Allies against Germany. Italy and Japan were arrayed against Germany on the side of Britain and France. The British, French, Italian, and Japanese fleets were in practically complete control of all the oceans of the world. Today Italy and Japan are members of the German Axis. France is conquered and her fleet is incapable of opposing the central powers. The British fleet stands today alone as an obstacle to German control of the Atlantic.

Contrast in Conditions

"In 1917 the munition factories and supplies of Great Britain and France were so abundant that they were able to supply, and did supply to us, the great bulk of the weapons which we then needed. In spite of our own efforts at munition production during the year and a half of our participation in the war, France and Britain furnished us with substantially all of the airplanes, the artillery, and with a large proportion of the rifles and machine guns which we used, as well as with great stores of ammunition for those weapons.

"In other words, those countries constituted our principal arsenals and furnished us with the bulk of our most important weapons. Today many arsenals in conquered countries such as France are at the service of the Axis nations; and Great Britain, far from being in a position to come to our assistance with munitions, is compelled to enter our markets for a substantial quantity of weapons for her own use. . . . This constitutes almost a complete reversal of the situation with which we were then confronted. . . .

Simplified Plan Needed

"I think it is manifest that in such a situation every possible effort should be made to simplify all steps in the production of the munitions which in the last analysis are to constitute our defense. I also think it is manifest that expeditious means and clear authority must be provided to assure the prompt distribution of munitions to countries whose defense is important to us. To be alert in our defense we must have flexible means with which to act.

"It is the essence of the President's plan, as I understand it, that the United States shall become virtually the sole purchasing unit for war materials to be ordered from the manufacturers of this country; that there will thus be constituted one great funnel through which all the production of such materials in this country will be ordered and through which the materials when finished will flow from the production lines; and that, consistent with our national policy, as it has been enunciated and endorsed by the Congress and the people, we shall then be in a position to apportion these munitions among ourselves and other democracies whose defense is important to us.

"This plan has many advantages. It will eliminate the competition of many different purchasing agencies from different countries. . . . It has also the advantage of enabling the manufacturer to carry out all his dealings with but one purchaser—a purchaser with which in many cases, he has already been in contact over a number of years. Much wasteful duplication of effort and conflict of aims will thus be avoided. It enables us to build a well-ordered system of placing contracts and to utilize and carry into effect the studies which have been made over a period of 20 years by our Army and Navy officials in preparation for just such an emergency as we now face. . . .

"Finally, and perhaps most important of all, is the degree of control which, under the plan described above, it is possible to retain in the hands of this Government with respect to the distribution of the munitions of defense. Not only will this bill permit the authority of our Government to be placed behind the solution of the problems of our overall defense production, but it likewise enables us to control the distribution of the products of this program when they are ready for delivery.

"The munitions of defense can and will be distributed in accordance with strategic conditions which obtain at the time of the distribution."

"To summarize: I feel that the proposed bill is a forthright and clear grant of power which will enable the President to place in operation the best and simplest plan to carry out a national policy many times stated and indorsed. It substantially assists us in the job of caring for our own needs and the needs of those whose defense is a matter of vital importance to us. But it leaves in our hands the power to determine at the time when the munitions are completed the country which shall receive them, and thus to insure that this vital decision is made solely in the interest of the defense of the United States. I therefore urge that it be given prompt and favorable consideration by your committee."

Lend-Lease Curbs Opposed

Continued from Page 1

way to get us into war—or at least permit us to be attacked to our great disadvantage," replied Mr. Stimson.

"Are you in favor of convoying?" demanded Mr. Tinkham.

Committee Squabble

"The bill contains no such provision," said the witness. A Committee squabble arose over the relevancy of Mr. Tinkham's questions. A minute later he asked whether the United States would not feel bound to send manpower to aid Great Britain in case of the latter's defeat.

"I believe this bill is the safest way of preventing sending our manpower," said Mr. Stimson.

Asked if he favored a specific amendment to the bill preventing dispatch of convoys, Mr. Stimson made the observation regarding the unwisdom of "shackling" the country.

When Mr. Tinkham sought to read an editorial comment from the Wall Street Journal into the record, Representative Luther Johnson (D) of Texas objected. Mr. Tinkham's voice quivered with emotion, and Mr. Bloom was unable to restore order for several minutes. Ultimately Mr. Stimson interjected.

"If the gentleman is asking me if I made the radio speech referred to in the newspaper, I did," he said.

He added solemnly:

"And I am sorry to say my judgment then, as given in my speech, as to what might come on the matter of perils to this country seems to have been fairly accurate."

Stimson Cheered

There was a burst of applause from the crowded hearing room, which has hitherto listened in tense silence. Chairman Bloom admonished the audience.

A minute later Mr. Tinkham suddenly ended his questioning in a huff, declaring that he was being heckled.

Mrs. Rogers continued the squabble a minute later by referring to the Chairman's "gag" rule.

Chairman Bloom jumped to his feet denying this and pointing out that Mr. Tinkham had used 50 minutes of time.

Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey solemnly urged the Committee to put aside its private "warfare" and partisanship in the midst of the national crisis. He was seconded by others of the 25-man Committee.

The Kellogg Pact

"Isn't it true that since the Kellogg Pact, wars aren't declared any more?" asked Mrs. Rogers.

Mr. Stimson agreed, and said that was why the limitations of international law seemed to have largely disappeared.

Mrs. Rogers asked if Britain had not "violated" the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact during the Ethiopian dispute.

Mr. Stimson seemed nonplussed and said he disagreed with that interpretation.

Mr. Bloom objected to some of Mrs. Rogers questions on the ground that they were delaying proceedings.

Rising in his place after one of these tiffs Mr. Stimson drily observed that "delays" in preparedness were not being eliminated by his continued presence in the Committee Room. He observed that he was "a very busy man" and that he would like to get back to his desk.

Chairman Bloom agreed with him and that Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, the next witness, was also losing a day's work while he waited for questions to be concluded to Mr. Stimson.

Democrats Object

Democrats rained a series of "objections" on Mrs. Rogers' latter questions, designed to show that the pending bill would take the United States into war.

"I don't think so," repeated Mr. Stimson over and over.

"Do you not think it would be very helpful to give to the armored tanks a separate corps status?" she asked at one point. This provoked a wrangle over the relevancy of the question, but Mr. Stimson finally replied that he did not agree.

Italy Speeds Up Freight Traffic

ROME, Jan. 17 (AP) —The Government announced a decree today authorizing railroads to restrict and speed up freight traffic to meet wartime demands on railroads.

One benefit was expected to be a solution to freight traffic jams which some observers considered responsible for temporary shortages of such necessities as food and fuel in some cities.

An official announcement said the new rules were "less drastic" than regulations already in force in some other countries or those applied in Italy during the World War.

Herriot Is Received By Petain at Vichy

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 17 (AP)—Edouard Herriot, former Premier, former President of the Chamber of Deputies and "elder statesman" of Republican France, was received today by Chief of State Pétain, according to authoritative reports from Vichy.

It was the first notice that Marshal Pétain had taken of the Parliamentary dean since the Republican Chamber and Senate passed out of existence by voting all its powers to the Chief of State.

It was believed the meeting was a prelude to formation of a Consultative Assembly in which M. Herriot may be given a seat.

No-War Pact Is Signed By Bolivia, Chile

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 16 (AP)—Bolivia and Chile signed a non-aggression pact today, closing a five-year campaign by Bolivia to improve relations with its neighbors following the 1932-35 Chaco War with Paraguay.

The pact was signed by Alberto Ostria Gutierrez, Bolivian Foreign Minister, and Manuel Bianchi, Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Since the Chaco War, Bolivia has signed a series of agreements for improved transit facilities, better commercial relations and closer political and cultural relations with Argentina, Peru, and Paraguay.

The new treaty binds Bolivia and Chile to settle any differences by peaceful means and reaffirms their adherence to the 1932 inter-American declaration of non-recognition of territorial conquests by force, and to other Pan-American peace agreements.

The treaty also reaffirms their adherence to the 1933 Pan-American convention which said that no state had the right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of other nations. This convention was directed against intervention to force collection of debts.

A cultural agreement also was signed today under which Bolivia and Chile will exchange professors and students. A further agreement provided for establishment of a mixed commission to recommend bases for a commercial treaty.

400 Navy and 'Marines' Commissions Approved

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Commissions in the Navy and Marine Corps for 400 graduates of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., were approved by the Senate today.

The midshipmen will be the first in 20 years to complete the Academy course in less than four years. They will receive their Commissions Feb. 7 after three and a half years. During the World War the course was cut from four to three years.

He's in the Army now.

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Hart Schaffner & Marx
Suits and Overcoats
GERROS' MEN'S SHOP
Opposite Post Office

HOLYOKE

BAIL'S ANNUAL CLEAR-AWAY SALE
Now in Progress
Napoleon Bail 168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

Spectacular Sale
Finer Furs
Savings of 20% to 40% over the season's original prices
Cherry & Webb's

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167. Andover 234

Choice Spring Flowers from our own greenhouses
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 Pleasant St., Methuen, Mass. Tel. 23310
Member F. T. D.

LEXINGTON

Colonial Garage, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862

Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

THE ROYAL FRUIT STORE
They're Hours Fresher
That's why *Royal* fresh fruits and vegetables are so supremely delicious! And you'll like *Royal's* attractive low prices, too!
1733 Mass. Ave., next to Woolworth's

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries, Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 3-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Sale of Ruffled and Tailored Curtains
$1.69 pr.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL
Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses, children

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.
For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

PEQUOT SHEETS

Size 63x99 —Regular Price $1.39	$1.00
Size 72x99 —Regular Price $1.49	$1.00
Size 72x108—Regular Price $1.59	$1.09
Size 81x99 —Regular Price $1.59	$1.09
Size 81x108—Regular Price $1.59	$1.19
Size 90x108—Regular Price $1.69	$1.29
40c Pillow Cases 42x38½	32c
45c Pillow Cases 45x38½	35c

Order by Phone if you wish!
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

ANNUAL JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
T. W. ROGERS CO.
LYNN, MASS.

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CheckMaster
THE CHECKING ACCOUNT PLAN FOR ALL THE PEOPLE
A DEPOSIT OF $1 OPENS A CHECK ACCOUNT
NO MINIMUM BALANCE EVER REQUIRED
ONLY CHARGE 5¢ for EACH CHECK DRAWN AND EACH ITEM DEPOSITED
THE MALDEN TRUST CO.
Member F. D. I. C.

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
George H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS for All Occasions
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
160 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0500

Stock-Taking Sale
in progress now at both stores
Many items marked at
CLEARANCE PRICES
JONES STORES INC.
116 Pleasant St., Malden
490 Main St., Melrose

WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
For Personal Service, Quiet and Restful Atmosphere. Moderate Prices.
82 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN
TEL. 0465-W

MEDFORD

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 8310

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner, or between-meal snacks.
OPEN UNTIL 7 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6500 764 Boston Avenue
JENNEY GASOLINE Solvenized Chases Carbon
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYstic 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

GARNISS MARKET
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
MELROSE TRUST CO.

MELROSE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

Get your Monitor Advertised Products at
OLIVER E. HAWES CO.

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE 2000 RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

RENEWED AND GUARANTEED
USED CARS
Needham Sales Inc
28 CHAPEL ST. NEEDHAM, MASS.
FORD MERCURY Lincoln Zephyr V-12

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Farlors
296 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon, Dinner Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

BUSH & CO., Inc.
Est. 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, *Mgr.*
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant Street Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

Ready to Use or Put Away
Parsons Laundry Co. Inc.
DIAL 6-8256 OR 2-1652

THE WOOL SHOP
243 Union St. Next to New Bedford Theatre
2nd Anniversary Sale
20% Discount on all Woolen, Silk Dress and Coating Material

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Bigelow 0494. Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday. Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4600 TEXACO Las. 9890 Las. 9624 Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
If your car fails to start
CALL
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. BIG. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Insure with me and Rest Assured you will be Insured
JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 AUSTIN STREET BIG. 7304

NEWTON—West Newton

BARGAINS GALORE AT SAVINGS TO YOU!
Annual Winter Inventory CLEARANCE Now In Progress
All Winter Items Repriced at
SAVINGS from 33⅓% to 50%
Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
WEST NEWTON SQUARE
Free Parking Lasell 2300

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

BROWERS MARKET
The Accommodating Store
Fruits—Vegetables
Meats—Frosted Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Bay State Rd.
Dial 7336—7337

Esso
MOTOR FUELS and LUBRICANTS
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
NEW & DANIELS
135 South Street Tel. 9575

Quality Breads and Bakery Products
E. F. FISH BAKERY
289 NORTH STREET

Pittsfield Tire and Battery Shop
Tydol Gas, Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries, Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT
Cor. West and Centre Sts.

Complete Ski Equipment
at
England Brothers

White Rose
Tomato Juice
3 No. 2 Cans 29c 46 oz. Can 19c ½ Gal. Jug 29c
Kelsey's Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade

January Mattress Sales
offer Unusual Savings on genuine "Slumberest" Mattresses
See "Holdens" First
Holden & Stone Co.

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

January Clearance Sale
NOW IN PROGRESS
Prices very low. You may use our friendly Budget Plan.
Open Tues., Thurs., Sat. Eves.
QUINCY FUR SHOP
Hancock Street

TROUP BROS.
Plumbing, Heating
PETRO OIL BURNERS
53 Franklin Street, Gra 5540

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

Trademarked Fuels
"blue coal" New England Coke
Cities Service Oils
Quincy Coal and Fuel Oil Co.
Opp. Remick's Pre. 0047

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock Street Pre. 1-2-3-4

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
76 Haven St. Tel. Read. 0460
Agents for Malden-Melrose Gas Co.

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
Quality at Lower Prices!
That's why our business is constantly growing!
401 HIGHLAND AVENUE IN DAVIS SQ.

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hand made candies — salted nuts
The **BRASS BOWL KITCHEN**
21 Chase Avenue

LAUER'S
QUALITY MARKET
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
314-316 Bay Street Tel. 6-2744

Flowers by **PAGE**
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

STONEHAM

Every day — Serve your family's favorite
Bacon ..... 38c lb.
Large Eggs ..... 38c doz.
and Pure Milk from
C. W. SPEAR
Cry 0610
87 Central Street Wakefield

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

1939 Lincoln Zephyr Custom 4-Door Sedan
Very low mileage. Just like new.
COOMBS of MOTOR CO.
49 No Beacon St., WATERTOWN
WAT. 7650 OPEN EVES.

Star Market Co.
Boneless Undercut Roast
No waste—an excellent pot roast
Lb. 27c — Lb. 31c
Allen's Genuine Phila. Scrapple, Lb. 29c
25 MT. AUBURN ST. WAT. 3000

WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

Prompt Delivery in Your Locality
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1458

WEYMOUTH

WEEKLY SPECIAL
1940 Nash 5 Passenger Sedan
Air-conditioned
Looks and runs like new. Guaranteed to please by our 23-year-old concern. Cost when new $989, cost now $719
Norfolk Motors Inc.
19 Water St., East Weymouth Tel. 0438

WORCESTER

Launderers Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

Ready Now!
New 1941 Spring
PRINTS
A Yard—97c, $1.35, $2.50
SLOCUM'S
476 Main Street Second Floor

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, 20 Montpelier Road — Highly recommended: liberal table; gas fires bedrooms; O. H. W.; homely; central; near sea; 2 yrs. o. w. HOVE 6141

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

CORNWALL — Guests received; attractive surroundings; facing sea; rest or study. MRS TODD-BROWN, Lynesse, St. Ives.

WORTHING — Church Walk; permanent or holiday guests received; Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 9 gns. MRS. CHAMPION Worthing 2717

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, Personal Secretarial Service, Authors Mss.; Duplicating; Private Tuition 27, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037

England

BIRMINGHAM

"DOUBLE-GIFT" OFFER
"A.B.C. of Shopping Wrinkles"
"Wedding Etiquette" Post Free
M. .....
.....
.....
Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST. BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweler
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks Silver and Cut Glass

AT
Vi Ltd.
ERDINGTON
You will get super attention and value. Why not visit 213 HIGH STREET to replenish your wardrobe.
Phone Erd. 1341

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Gervis Place Tel. 7000
Also at
FOLKESTONE BRIGHTON
HASTINGS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE BOSCOMBE
WEYMOUTH

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66 Old Christchurch Road, also at 628, 628, Christchurch Road, and at 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury, 248 High Street, Exeter, Southampton and Worthing

Tarrant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 513

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

C. G. LEE
25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High-Grade Repairs

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY Ltd
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS • DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS • HOSIERY
LINGERIE • KNITWEAR & GOWNS

Entrust Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning to
CHANNEL LAUNDRY SERVICES Ltd
ARTHUR STREET, HOVE 3
Branches may be found in any part of BRIGHTON and HOVE, also in COUNTRY DISTRICTS around.
For particulars of nearest branch RING UP OUR HEAD OFFICE—HOVE 1131
Various services to suit all incomes.

Forfars BAKERS and CATERERS, also CAFE
Luncheons, Savouries and Confectionery to help your rations.
123, Church Road Tel. Hove 5201
25, Western Road Tel. Hove 4881

Builders and Decorators
Bostel Bros Ltd
WEST STREET, BRIGHTON TEL. 4084
Refrigerating, Electrical and Sanitary Engineers Heating and Lighting
ESTABLISHED 1789

Lecture Posters
THE EAGLE PRESS
Printers
Agendas, Balance Sheets, Account Books, Office Equipment, Private and Commercial Stationers, Invitation Cards, Swan and other Fountain Pens, Table Stationery, Die Stamping and Copper Plate Printers, 170, Church Road, HOVE (Tel.) 4877

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
61, WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.
117 Western Road, Hove
Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
Highest Quality *Lowest Price*

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24438
Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, 47 Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 38787

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

ENGLAND

BRISTOL (Continued)

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
Massingham
63 Queen's Road Bristol 8
BOOKLET ON REQUEST

BROMLEY

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV 0502

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
18 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
88/88 LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 8
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS
DISTINCTIVE FABRICS FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS—MAKERS OF LUXURIOUS UPHOLSTERY
Cost Moderate
Antique Furniture Restored by Skilled Craftsmen

CHELTENHAM

SHIRERS & LANCES
FURNITURE
LINENS—FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

BRUNNER'S
Café
Luncheons
Teas
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates
23 and 25 CLARENCE STREET
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and District

Modern Methods Pay
Let us prove this to you
Franco-British Laundry
20a, South End, Croydon Phone Cro. 1901

GODALMING, GUILFORD and DISTRICT

BEL-RAY SCIENTIFIC laundry process
Assures whiter linen, softer woollens, brighter colours and longer wear. High grade laundry service at keen prices. Return carriage or postage paid.
BRAMLEY Hygienic LAUNDRY
Bramley—Guildford, Surrey
'Phone: Bramley 3294

KINGSTON and SURBITON

T. J. S. GUILFORD & CO. LTD
Printers and Bookbinders
We specialize in Library Repairs, Etc.
Telephone KINgston 0752 47, LONDON ROAD KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

LEICESTER

RAIMENT'S
Fresh Vegetables
Birds Eye Frosted
Finest Flavour, No Waste
48, GRANBY ST., LEICESTER

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PAIGNTON

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES
The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for "STUART CRYSTAL" and All Best Makes of China
16 Palace Ave. (next G. P. O.) Tel. 87212

G. A. NORTON
Foot Fitting Specialist
23 Palace Avenue
Paignton
Phone 5686

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

ENGLAND

PLYMOUTH

COME TO Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic,
Bedford Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and District

J. VINEY & SONS
34, Commercial Rd. 436 Ashley Rd.
PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 871

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

Ladies' Tailors
ROWE & EDMONDS
Knitwear Rodex Suits
3 Clarendon Road, Southsea

RICHMOND and District

The PUREST BREAD and the CHOICEST SELECTION of CAKES and PASTRIES you get them from the Hygienic Bakeries
Branches throughout Richmond and District
Head Office 6, North Rd., Richmond SURREY

Ladbroke 2070 Est. 1864
BURGESS LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road North Kensington London, W. 10

Wright Bros Ltd. RICHMOND, SURREY
THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

Repairs! Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
76 Sheen Road RICHMOND
Collected and Delivered. Tel. RICHMOND 1971

SUTTON COLDFIELD

GEORGE DODD
Ironmonger
102 PARADE
Prompt Delivery to any district
Tel. Sutton Coldfield 2045

TORQUAY

DEVON LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS
Newton Road, Torquay
The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners, and Dyers
Vans call in all districts.
Tel. 63157

Eric Perry's
TORWOOD STREET TORQUAY
Motor Agents and Engineers

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

SLADE & SON
Abbey Stores
Torquay
For Reliable Grocery

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
EARLY SPRING FASHIONS
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay Tel. 4314

Wales

CARDIFF

WHY NOT FLOWERS? from
CASE BROS.
3, St. John's Sq., Cardiff Tel. 623
Members of the F. T. D. A. (Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association)

R. G. DAVIS
5, Kingsway, Cardiff Tel. 6469
Specialists in MACDONALD, EUGENE and JAMAL (the new machineless Permanent Wave)
Also MANICURE and BEAUTY CULTURE
Consultations Free.

E. Ashton Ltd
Fishmongers
Fish, Game and Poultry Dealers
CENTRAL MARKET
Cardiff. Tel. (3 lines) 4913, 4914, 4915
Established 1800

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Daily Features Page

Lines About Thinkers

By a Staff Artist

John Wanamaker

1838-1922

JOHN WANAMAKER used to be known as a "merchant prince."
However, he preferred to call himself a "merchant pioneer."
He was the originator of the American department store.
His father owned a brickyard in Philadelphia when he was born.
As the eldest of seven children John had to do his share.
His job was to turn the bricks as they lay drying in the sun.
At fourteen he secured work in a bookstore at $5 a month.
A little later he entered a clothing store for $6 a month.
Customers who came in would often ask: "Where is John?"
And the youth was always at hand to greet them with a smile.
John loved business, but he was also keen about Church work.
One day he became the first paid secretary of the Y. M. C. A.
At twenty-four he had saved a few thousand dollars.
The time had now come for him to decide upon a career.
Should he choose to be a clergyman or to be a merchant?
"I could do as much for God in being a merchant," he thought.
So he planned a partnership with his friend Nathan Brown.

* * *

"YOUR SHOP should be called the 'Foolish Store,'" they said.
"Do you forget that the Civil War is just breaking out?"
But John did not worry much about external conditions.
He purchased attractive store fixtures and clothing fabrics.
He engaged the best salesmen; chose the best help obtainable.
And one fine morning he opened the Oak Hall Clothing Store.
It was a rule in those days to mark no prices on the goods:
A salesman was supposed to get what he could from customers.
John started the plan of "One price and that plainly marked."
He announced that the purchaser was always to be satisfied.
If not satisfied, his money was to be returned in due time.
Everyone was to be welcomed whether he wished to buy or not.
The first day's business brought in a cash profit of $38.
John immediately invested the whole sum in advertising.
One day huge posters with "W. B." appeared all over the city.
"What does this mean?" people inquired. "What does it stand for?"
A few days later other posters came out modestly stating:
"Wanamaker and Brown are selling clothing at Oak Hall."
Before long, swarms of balloons were sent up into the air.
And whoever brought one back was to receive a fine suit.

* * *

TEN YEARS later, Oak Hall had acquired national fame.
Then Wanamaker opened an establishment in New York City.
Next he entertained an idea for a new kind of store:
This one should be a permanent exposition on a large scale.
The Pennsylvania freight depot happened to be on sale.
At once the merchant signed a $500,000 check for the ground.
Workmen hastened to replace the sheds with a huge building.
Seventy thousand people visited the store on the opening day.
No business venture had ever created such a sensation.
But the best tribute paid to John Wanamaker was yet to come.
One day his doors opened to celebrate a very great event:
The dedication of the store by the President of the United States.

* * *

"HOW DID you do it?" the merchant was asked that evening.
"By thinking, toiling, and trusting in God," he replied.
"But was it not easier for a young man to begin in your day?"
"I don't think so," answered the good merchant thoughtfully:
"Opportunities are much greater and more numerous now. . . .
Besides . . . remember that success is within the man. . . ."

* * *

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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Did You Ever Wonder

How a Speech Can Be Heard in Six Languages by Telephone?

It is difficult for many to understand that the same telephone which familiarly reproduces English speech is also capable of "talking" Chinese, Norwegian, or Hindustani.

The telephone transmitters in common use are not perfect sound producers. The transmitter, rather, represents a compromise between the ideal and the practical, the need for economy in construction accounting for its imperfections. However, it does very nicely for most modern languages which are structurally similar. But an Australian bushman or an African Hottentot might experience some difficulty in making his grunts and tongue-clacking understood over an ordinary telephone.

In the field of languages, the telephone nowadays is called upon to perform an apparently miraculous feat. Delegates from widely separate parts of the world, when assembled for an international scientific or political congress of major importance, might experience difficulty in following the

THE SIX HOLES INTO WHICH THE TELEPHONE MAY BE PLUGGED PROVIDE SIX LANGUAGES IN WHICH THE ROSTRUM SPEECH CAN BE HEARD.

discourse from the rostrum as given in any one language.

To enable each speaker to use his own native language freely and to make it possible at the same time for those unfamiliar with that language to follow the discourse, each delegate is provided with a telephone at his desk, and the telephone can be plugged into any one of half a dozen holes. To hear the speech in Russian, the delegate may plug in, say, to the first hole. The speech may come out of the second hole in French; in Italian from the third hole; in English from the fourth hole; and so on.

The miracle is, of course, only apparent—not real. It is not yet possible for a machine to translate speech automatically from one language to another. Actually, the various versions of the speaker's discourse are relayed into telephone transmitters by unseen interpreters back of the rostrum, and it is their translation which the delegate hears by plugging into the appropriate hole at his desk.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The Germans invaded Norway and Denmark.
2. Vancouver, B. C.
3. One of the Canary Islands; 758 sq. mi.; capital, Las Palmas.
4. A fine breed of cattle from the region about Ayr, Scotland.
5. Greece on the east and south, Yugoslavia on the north and east, and the Adriatic Sea on the west.
6. A U. S. Army fort, 1½ miles from Wrightstown, N. J.
7. New York City; founded 1825.
8. New York City.
9. The French poet, historian, and philosopher was born at Chatenay near Paris, in 1694.
10. The "Chatham" and the "Lamar" were constructed in Savannah, Georgia, in 1837 and 1838, from metal brought from England. In 1839, the first iron ship the "Valley Forge," was launched at Pittsburgh.

Walter H. Storer, Nashville, Tenn.

In the Limelight as Well

A Camera Club member found the floodlighted Capitol at Washington of especial interest

In Lighter Vein

Family Secrets

"I'm not half good enough for you."

"Why, Bill, you talk just like one of my own family!"—Grit.

Of Course

Husband—"You must think automobiles grow on trees."

Wife—"Silly! Everybody knows they come from plants."

Grammatical Balloonacy

I
Have a war-time problem: it
Seems singular to me
Why
The plural of Barrage Balloon
Balloon Barrage should be.
—© Punch

Beyond a Joke

And there was the Indian rope trick performer who was discharged from the Navy because every time he climbed the rigging he disappeared.—Montreal Star.

Comparison

"You hammer nails like lightning."

"You mean I'm a fast worker?"

"No; you never strike twice in the same place."—Grit.

No Encouragement

Inquiring Friend—"Why must a judge look so impassive?"

His Honor—"If you show any signs of interest in a lawyer's argument he'll never stop."—The Cocklebur.

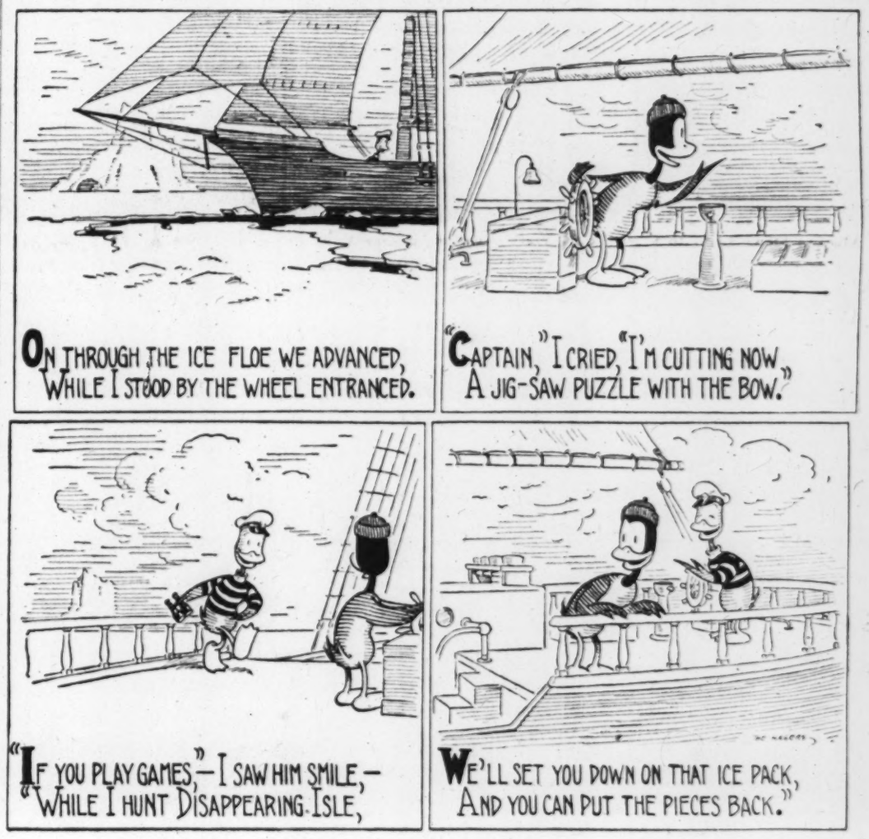
Where Would You Find—

1. What countries were invaded on April 9, 1940?
2. The University of British Columbia?
3. Gran Canaria?
4. Ayrshire cattle?
5. The boundaries of Albania?
6. Fort Dix?
7. The National Academy of Design?
8. The home of the professional ice hockey team called the "Rangers"?
9. The birthplace of Voltaire?
10. The U. S. city where the first metal vessels were built?

(Answers appear on this page.)

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Games*

By THE HAGERS


ON THROUGH THE ICE FLOE WE ADVANCED, WHILE I STOOD BY THE WHEEL ENTRANCED.
"CAPTAIN," I CRIED, "I'M CUTTING NOW A JIG-SAW PUZZLE WITH THE BOW."
"IF YOU PLAY GAMES," — I SAW HIM SMILE, — "WHILE I HUNT DISAPPEARING ISLE,
WE'LL SET YOU DOWN ON THAT ICE PACK, AND YOU CAN PUT THE PIECES BACK."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And That's That!*

By LE PELLEY

THIS IS THE WAY TO STOP
OH TUBBY.... THAT'S WONDERFUL
WHERE DID YOU EVER LEARN TO SKI LIKE THAT ?!
...IT'S NOT MUCH..
I WOULDN'T BE SURPRISED IF YOU'RE EVEN BETTER ON SKATES !!
OH, TUT TUT!
AND HERE I'VE BEEN TRYING TO GET YOU TO RACE ... AND YOU WERE SO MODEST.... OH, TUBBY !!
TUT TUT TUT .. LET'S FORGET ALL ABOUT IT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now Who Would Have Thought of Looking There?*

By RODGERS

After all that searching, the only thing we found in the attic that we really wanted was an old pair of boots the Boss wore last year-
"My, that squirrel will be disappointed when I tell him that I couldn't find his nuts for him-" I thought-
"Oh well, they will turn up some day and until then I can always share my food with him," I decided-
But just then I heard the Boss yell, "Hey! Look what's in these old boots!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Witness for Defense

As an advocate of the lend-lease bill, Henry L. Stimson is an example par excellence of the non-partisan support given President Roosevelt's policy by men experienced in foreign affairs. Testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the Secretary of War stood on a consistent record of stanch resistance to totalitarian aggression. As Secretary of State he tried to get the nations to stop international lawlessness in its first major post-war appearance in Manchuria and was author of the non-recognition policy so well carried on by Secretary Hull.

Mr. Stimson's principal point as witness for more active defense through aid to Britain was his illuminating comparison of the United States position in 1941 with that in 1917. He pointed out that whereas in 1917 Britain had France, Italy, Japan and Russia as allies, they are now either enemies or supplying her enemies. Also that where in the World War France and Britain largely armed America's fighting forces, Britain is now largely dependent on the United States for arms. Mr. Stimson's conclusion was that this situation is far more desperate and therefore calls for a more dynamic national effort.

This conclusion is in our opinion the correct one. It may be worth while, however, to notice that this apparent preponderance of anti-democratic power is taken by many Americans as a reason for holding back. They argue that Britain cannot win against the totalitarian team and that the United States should encourage her now to make peace. Anyone who believes a real peace could be made on the present basis has reason for wishing such an effort to be made. But as against the material power which totalitarianism uses in conscious attempts to terrorize the world, more genuinely powerful forces may be discerned.

Even if the merely physical and strategic forces be assayed, the myth of Axis invincibility is now exposed. Even alone—or because a friendly American fleet guards the Pacific—Britannia still rules the wave. And British-American preponderance in raw materials and potential industrial production can be decisive. The French abandoned their chance to fight on in the Colonies because they didn't think the British could stand. But Britain has stood. And that single firm display of moral might has tipped the balance.

The very desperateness of the situation evoked courage in the British. It was answered by courage in the Greeks. The Chinese were heartened. Military successes in Africa, Albania and over the air and sea have followed. Resistance to the oppression of Nazi control is awakening from Norway to France. Only a continuance of the same process now plain to be seen is required to bring about such a sudden collapse as left no shreds of the vast Napoleonic empire similarly founded on a few spectacular victories. Surely if America shows now only half the courage and tenacity Britain has displayed, the dark mesmerism which has paralyzed part of the world will be dispelled.

Shadows Over the Balkans

Stuka dive bombers in the Mediterranean have inflicted damage on the British aircraft carrier Illustrious and caused the loss of one British cruiser. The presence of the German bombers in the Mediterranean is read in some quarters as a prelude to heavy action in the Balkans.

Statements from Ankara indicate increasing alertness on Turkey's part. In that capital it is being said that should the Nazis force their way through Bulgaria, or be permitted to cross that country, Turkey would give active aid to Greece. Turkish troops facing Bulgaria have for some time advertised Turkey's determination to resist before the conflict reached her territory.

The Turks have of course been pleased with the attitude Bulgaria's Premier Philoff expressed on his return to Sofia from Vienna. In Turkish papers his speech is interpreted—somewhat wishfully no doubt—as signifying readiness in Bulgaria to resist Nazi encroachments. It is hard to believe Bulgaria would risk armed conflict with the Nazis. Well-informed Turks can hardly expect such resistance to develop unless as part of a plan involving Turkey and possibly Yugoslavia, in addition to little Bulgaria. And in this, Russia would have to be somewhere behind the scenes.

The very determined tone of the Turkish press, with its plaudits for a bravery that Bulgaria cannot afford openly to profess, is just a timely little contribution by Turkey to the morale of all the Balkans, including the Greeks.

A Fire on the Hearth

There come days in every winter when, despite all our intricate devices for conquering cold, nothing is so grateful as a fire on the hearth. And heat has very little to do with this.

The furnace may be working away manfully to convert the forgotten sunshine of past ages back into warmth, but the click of the thermostat, reassuring as it may be, does not convey quite the same message as does the crackling speech of birch logs, or the soft singing of burning embers on their bed of coals. To be sure, they almost demand an accompaniment of other dear and familiar sounds—the crunch of runners on snow, the jingle of sleighbells, the stamping of feet, lively voices on clear January air.

Still, the music of the hearth is not dependent on any of these other instruments; a few pine knots, a basket of chips, and it responds to every mood. It dispenses conversation in pleasant musings, unexpected chuckles, long-drawn sighs of content. It murmurs lullabies as old as time, full of ancient memories of sleepy songs never quite forgotten.

With a fire on the hearth one is never quite alone.

Civil Service in Cities

One of the basic elements of a nation's strength is the honesty of its local government. Few nations have risen higher than that standard, and many have found that graft and cynicism in community responsibilities soon communicate themselves to the web of national affairs.

Hence it is ground for solid satisfaction that the Civil Service Assembly of the United States is able to report that new adoptions and extensions of the merit system have brought this method of selecting public employees to its highest recorded point in American State and municipal government.

Within recent months the cities of Omaha, Neb., Lima, Ohio, and Sheboygan, Wis., have adopted civil service systems. In the November elections, six towns and one county chose to accept the services of the State Civil Service Commission of New Jersey, and a merit system was approved by voters of Santa Clara County, California.

This brings the number of municipalities which have merit systems to nearly 900, as compared with fewer than 400 only ten years ago. Meanwhile, the number of States choosing employees by examinations instead of political patronage has doubled.

These are important gains in improving the quality of American government. The progress should be kept up. For the total of employees of State and local governments in the United States is even larger than that of the Federal Government.

Stranded

The liner, she's a lady, wrote Kipling. It is something of that same feeling for a fine ship that makes folk generally hope that the American liner Manhattan will be floated off the beach. Naturally nobody likes to see a lady stranded.

Those now working to free the ship are optimistic. Barring a bad turn in the weather, they expect to get the Manhattan's sea legs back under her within a week. Although the robust pulling power of two big Coast Guard cutters have been no match for the obstinate lady thus far, it is well to realize that the salvagers have not yet broken out their bag of tricks, any or all of which probably will win this beachside tug-of-war in a walk.

Have they lightered off the passengers' baggage, yet; pumped out her freshwater tanks loaded for a fortnight's cruise; her ballast tanks, or the weighty contents of her fuel-oil bunkers? Have they floated her 20-or-so hefty lifeboats clear of the ship? Have they carried anchors well offshore and made them fast to cables leading to the ship's deck winches, ready to "heave short" when the flood tide serves just right? It is something to see a stranded ship heave helplessly in the swell, the offshore hawsers go slack, then suddenly grow taut and progressively shorter, as the ship's steam winches inch the vessel out toward the anchors.

Yes, the salvagers are optimistic. Probably their chief concern as they prepare for the big heave is not for the ship but for the little brass gadget with the dial and needle that seamen refer to respectfully as "the glass"—barometer to landlubbers.

Premier Philoff and the Bulgarians need not fear until they receive a promise from Berlin that the Nazi army intends to protect them.

The Bookshelf

Confessions of an Editor

From a sunny corner in the American Embassy in Mexico City, by way of Chapel Hill in North Carolina, comes an interesting and revealing volume of political and personal reminiscences from the resident Ambassador to the Republic south of the Rio Grande. This, the second book of a series of four, or more, is entitled EDITOR IN POLITICS (University of North Carolina Press. $3.50). The author is Josephus Daniels, who already has given us "The Tar Heel Editor." The present volume deals with events of the second Cleveland Administration, continuing, graphically and with intimate detail, up to and embracing the campaign of 1908.

But somewhat earlier than the chapter dealing with the events which led up to the voluntary bestowal by Theodore Roosevelt of the mantle of executive authority upon William Howard Taft, Mr. Daniels tells us something of the campaign of 1912, in which the Rough Rider President brought about the defeat of his former protégé.

* * *

Those who read the book and recall the events of that year will remember that many Democrats who had been attracted in previous years to the Bryan standard, and who sympathized or claimed to be in accord with the La Follette independent, or so-called progressive, movement finally lent aid and temporary comfort to Theodore Roosevelt and his lieutenants, the Pinchots and the Perkinses. Even the cautious and diplomatic Josephus Daniels admits, with becoming but not contrite apologies, that he found himself in accord with the declared policies of aggressive and independent action proclaimed by the elder Roosevelt.

It was this sympathetic support, openly or secretly given, as events proved, which led to the rupture in the Republican camp in 1912, and which resulted in President Taft's defeat and the election of Woodrow Wilson. The defeat of Theodore Roosevelt, the third-party candidate, was foreordained.

Mr. Daniels reveals many interesting sidelights upon events in Washington during the years 1904 and 1908. His superior officer in the Department of the Interior was the picturesque Hoke Smith, Secretary. The author, then a novice in politics, barely beyond his apprenticeship as a newspaper editor, seems to have been an apt and willing student and observer. It is doubtful if he then had a vision of the preferment which was to come to him when called to serve as Secretary of the Navy in the eventful years of 1913-1921, and of the high honors to be accorded him as Ambassador to Mexico.

* * *

One pleasant day, not so long ago, I visited the Ambassador in his inner office in the Embassy. We discussed, pro and con, some of the problems and policies of what everyone at that time called the "New Deal," and some of the problems of Uncle Sam's head man in the Mexican Capital. At luncheon, a little later, at which a dozen guests were present, I inquired of the First Lady of the Embassy, who sat at my right, if the Ambassador had ever told her of the two custodians of the ballot boxes at an election in their home State who, on their way home after the polls were closed, were speculating as to the result. Said one: "I guess we beat them two to one." "Better than that," said the other. "I almost wish we had counted the ballots!" The Ambassador hadn't told her that one. But he seemed to know something about the setting.

Mr. Daniels has the superlative gift of the narrator. He is keenly observing, with a retentive memory. He is preserving for his friends of the South, as well as for thousands everywhere, an intimate and almost priceless record of the long years of his public service.

F. L. P.

Which Is Better—

"Saving Democracy" and "Keeping It Safe"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor I glanced through a contribution entitled, "Should Men of Fifty Fight Our Wars?" It was a fine letter, rich with good common sense. There is just one statement in it with which I disagree: "America should never have entered the last war because we could have been of more help had we stayed out." That belief has become such a stock argument against American co-operation outside our hemisphere that I feel impelled to ask bluntly, "How could we have been of more help had we stayed out?"

It would surely seem that all who hold the above sentiment are quite certain that even without our intervention Britain, France and Italy (Russia hardly counted at the time of our entry), could have won the war! But does the history of 1917-18 afford any solid ground for such an assumption? It certainly does not. It overlooks the tremendous strain imposed on Britain by the submarine campaign starting early in 1917, and the invaluable aid given by our American Navy in finally curbing that threat. Then as now our Navy was the one armed force we possessed ready for service. It didn't have to wait a whole year, as did our land forces, to get into action. Too many Americans unjustly and foolishly forget that initial, prompt and effective aid given Britain by United States naval forces.

Whatever Britain might have done it is well nigh certain that, but for the aid in men and provisions from the United States, French morale and fighting spirit would have collapsed in 1917 when Russia folded up. I crossed over in the summer of 1917, and in all my contacts with the British and French saw that their final hope of victory rested on America's contributions. Nor should anti-interventionists overlook the blow to the Allied cause when the army of Italy was routed in October of 1917. Had the French not maintained their morale until the spring and summer of 1918, how can anyone doubt that, but for the presence and prowess of our American troops, that final and mighty German thrust would have practically put France out of commission? With France down and out, or driven south of the Loire, what would have happened to the British armies cooped up in the northwest of France? Probably a worse version of the recent Dunkirk debacle.

Frankly, I have small respect for Americans who, because of their anti-war obsession and bitterness over unpaid debts, belittle and besmirch America's war record. Had Germany won that war, pray what could we have done to ameliorate the lot of the defeated? Would a triumphant Kaiser and an arrogant Prussian militarism have paid any heed to suggestions by an unwarlike Nation?

Such a sweeping victory would have given the Kaiser his longed-for opportunity to exploit and conquer the weak nations in South America and sufficient naval power to set at naught our protests. In other words, had Germany won the World War America would have found herself in exactly the same isolation and danger as will be our lot if Hitler wins this present war!

That is what our intervention in the first World War saved us from. If we had not intervened, our status at the close of the war would have been not that of an arbiter but of another victim! I wish that some isolationist Americans would read more history and give less attention to their pet peeves and post-war disappointments. What was done or left undone by diplomats after the war was won is something else. But as far as saving democracy is concerned, that's just what we fighting Americans did. If our statesmen failed to "keep it safe," let them get the blame.

ROBERT C. MCADIE

San Diego, Calif.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Down the Middle of the Road

Machines and Machines' Children

By Erwin D. Canham

Ever since the time we wanted to get a plain electric toaster with flap-down sides, and couldn't because the market was filled with great chromium contraptions that ring bells, flash lights, and toss the toast up in the air and otherwise justify their $16 price tags, we have wondered about the machine age. Sometimes we have thought that it was getting a bit beyond itself. After all, there are people who like to open cans with a can opener instead of a patent gadget that looks like a "you-twist-me" puzzle. And when, in Washington, we would drop into the Patent Office to see some of the things people were actually inventing even if they never got to the market, we were quite sure that the machine age needs a certain self-restraint.

Now we are surer than ever. You see, we had a new car. It was a reasonably priced model, and it met our needs very well even if it did gleam imposingly, and had a number of devices whose use was wonderful if not quite fearful. Then somebody gave us still another gadget—an electrical device by which you could indicate right or left turns without laboriously cranking the window down in cold weather. Incidentally, we had an excellent device of this nature on a car we used eleven years ago in Geneva, Switzerland. It cost about half of what our new gadget cost, and it did the job admirably. (That was in Europe, where mass production had not taken over the motor car industry. We wouldn't be quite sure what that proves.)

Well, the dealer said it would take him at least a day and a half to install our direction indicator. It was pretty complicated, he said. He'd never done anything like that before, and they'd have to study it out. He pluckily felt it was a challenging problem.

* * *

The dealer obligingly lent us a substitute car. It was numerous years old. It sat high up in the air. Compared with our new car, our knees were up under our chin as we drove. Every one of its six cylinders rang out with a hearty sequential bark as the engine turned over. The gears shifted in honest fashion with a decisive thrust—none of this fluid fluttering—and we almost stalled the little old car several times before we remembered to depress the clutch on stopping.

But how that car did run! It throbbed enthusiastically down the turnpike at speeds which in the new car would have appeared phenomenal and we hardly seemed to be trying. We do not attempt to explain this fact; we merely record. The old car plugged along with more noise but more verve. You felt that every one of its sixty horses was out there galloping, rather than lying fat and sleek under a gleaming hood as "reserve power" which you really wouldn't call upon. Doubtless this was an illusion, but after all . . .

We enjoyed that old car for the two days we had it. We would sing jolly songs as we rode along, such as "Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet." We peered down with interest at the folk in their flat-bellied monsters as they slid or crept over the ground. We did not slide or creep. We bounded. We felt we could lunge out of a snow bank or mud-hole sooner than they. We know for a fact that our up-and-down rear window didn't steam up the way theirs did, nor drift up with snow.

* * *

Of course, we shan't turn in our new car for a 1935 model. We know that the advantages of the new car outweigh the drawbacks. But we still wonder if some of the "progress" of the machine age hasn't been merely change instead of improvement. Not most of it, of course. Surely there has been a tendency toward complexity in many things. You should see the tire tool with which we are supposed to handle our new rims. We'll admit that we won't have to use it for a long time, and that's a lot better than changing and patching an old smooth-tread pre-cord tire three times in twenty miles, as we have done in our time. But all the same, we still don't know how to change the tire on our new car, and we don't see how we could put tire chains on the wheels, so deeply hooded are they. And we'll simply steer clear of mud holes and snow banks, on which our low-slung chassis would do nothing but sit down and rest. We'll hope that the machine age clears away the snow, and paves the roads we want to travel. But we're increasingly dependent on an endless chain of machines. It's fine so long as it works, and it's up to us to remain in control of the machines and machines' children.

The Wide Horizon

Meeting the Totalitarian Threat

By James B. Conant

President of Harvard University

In an address before the Cambridge (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce

Every citizen of the United States must today make up his mind about its foreign policy. The question needing decision is how should the country act in the present critical world situation. It is a peculiarly difficult question to decide. . . . The penalty will be disastrous for the country if the majority decision is wrong.

If those who belong to the completely non-interventionist or compromise-peace group are correct in their views, then the penalty which the Nation will pay, if it follows the advice of the group to which I belong, may be the wastage of life and resources in an unnecessary war. There can perhaps be no more serious course which an individual citizen can take than to support a line of action which may lead to war, except, to my mind, one other, namely, to urge a course which may lead to the wiping out of the free way of life which has been developed on this continent during the last 300 years.

This way of life has as its underlying principle the recognition of the dignity and freedom of the individual citizen. The responsibility on every one of us today is heavy; but it is part of this American way of life that each citizen must assume his share. If he is unwilling to do so, if he is unwilling to speak out his views on crucial issues, then it seems to me that democracy in any such form as we have known it has small chance to continue.

* * *

I should say that public opinion in the United States regarding foreign policy may now be divided roughly into three main classifications. First, there is a group who believe it essential to the maintenance of our way of life that in the present struggle in Europe, Africa, Asia, and on the high seas, the Axis Powers be defeated. This group, to which I belong, believes that the United States should pledge itself to this end without reservation, recognizing the possibility that this may in the future involve belligerent action by ourselves. . . .

The second group has as its main tenet the encouragement of a compromise-peace between Great Britain and the Axis Powers. To them anything is better than a continuation of war, or the possibility of this country's being involved in war. This group wants to withdraw or limit aid to England, believing, probably correctly, that, without our aid, England has no recourse except to make the best peace she can. Many of this group feel that it makes little difference to ourselves whether the Axis or Great Britain are, in effect, victorious since we can do business with either side. Others, who feel it preferable in our interests that England win, still consider cessation of fighting the most important issue before the world.

* * *

Then there is the third group, who consider it preferable in our interests to see the Axis Powers beaten, who agree with the policy of "aid to England short of war." But the members of this group underline the phrase "short of war." This group seems to say in effect: "It is important to have the Axis Powers lose, but not sufficiently important for the United States to throw every weight into the scales, including, if necessary, its armed forces, to guarantee this defeat."

When you ask the members of this third group how they expect democracy to survive in a world in which Hitler is triumphant -and they do not deny his ruthless purposes and his methods—they seem to say, "We will take a chance on the future rather than become belligerents now." They may be right and the group to which I belong may be wrong, but it seems to me they are gambling the future of the country against long odds, odds that I for one do not consider justified.

In a sense, we are like a man with a gun against his chest, held by a ruthless individual with his finger on the trigger. Is the gun loaded or is it not loaded? Will the man who holds it pull the trigger or will he not? We must estimate not only the probability but remember always the price of being wrong. To me, the future of this country if the Axis Powers are not defeated is so bleak that I would risk all that may be necessary to insure the defeat of the totalitarian States.

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